REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

...he ...bay Gazette.

...NEW SERIES. BOMBAY . TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

...TTE.

...bay Gazette

...Rs. 60 / 31 / 16 / 6

...Rs. 65 / 36 / 20 / 7

...As.

...ght line

...July 1874

...INDIA ...ATION COMPANY (Li...ntract with Government, ...with the Weekly service ...ll during the Monsoon ...mer to Kurrachee every ...at 2 o'clock.

...0 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander ...WEDNESDAY, the 8th July

...ceived on the day of sailing.

...W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...ARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM ...TION COMPANY.

...OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ...TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

...E First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,780 Tons, will be despatched ...Trieste early next month. This Steamer ...very good accommodation for 1st and ...d Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

...nveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal ...ex. lusive of Wines and Liquors.)

...Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
...£66 0	£31 0	£14-8
£51 8	£28 0	£13-7

...der 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under ...Fare.

...particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to ...OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI...ANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay Green, 8th June 1874.

...COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

...E REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE ...ENOA ...and BOMBAY ...the 24th ...on the 1st ...of each month.

...FARES, RATES ...through the Suez Canal.

...Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above ...ten years ...half fare.

...STEAMERS FROM... to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874. ...to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

...The hour of departure will be fixed and published a day ...previous to sailing.

...hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 8 Hummum Street.

...Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND & CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

HAVE just received a Fresh Stock of Patent Horse Clippers, Clark's and Harris's Harness Composition, ...Saddle and Bridle Stain and Polish, Hoplemuroma, ...Reviver, Plate Powder, Composition for softening ...Neatsfoot Oil, Metrop Brian Polish, Elastic ...Varnish, and the Celebrated Vacuum Oil Blacking, ...imported to Bombay. It is an excellent Oil ...makes the hardest Leather Soft as New.

..., MEADOW STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

...AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

...the "Bombay Gazette" ...other privileges) from the ...Company, and the Bombay, Ba... Company, the exclusive right of ...Stations belonging to these two ...tract with parties desirous of post... on the lines.

...in English or in any of the Native...

...Stations present as a means of ...before the public have been de... extensive use which is made by ...great and small, along every line...

...hipping Companies, Hotel keepers, ...who wish to force their business ...alike value the privilege of Rail...

...privilege should not be also speci... in India. Looking to the great and ...the Railway Passengers on the two ...native merchants, traders, &c., ...privilege of advertising in their ...of their announce... means of extending their business.

...PLACARDS ... ON THE G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Rail... Placards exhibited at the different ...every day becoming more and more ...the Advertisers' business to the...

...Stations, on either line, at which ...posted, and may advertise for any ...The charges have been fixed on ...to encourage Advertisers to make a ...now offered of making announce...

...of Advertisements may be printed...

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 3rd July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. Gi[illegible], will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Suez, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after [illegible] on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in [illegible] for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled prior to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the [illegible] from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

About 300 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship [illegible], in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill Sawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To close accounts a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb., will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the [illegible] central fire ...Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and [illegible] perfect safety [illegible] surpasses [illegible] the numerous cheap pistols of [illegible] which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the [illegible] pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

...personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other ...Revolver of the same weight and size.

...had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, ...or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN

	FOR
...OPEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

...AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

...SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. ...WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or ...BLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

...ISTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

...PERISHABLE ...REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK. ...PAVEMENTS FOR

...Churches,	Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR W... CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield ...arranged in the most beautiful patterns ...Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates ...application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALLIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL. WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, [illegible] in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of [illegible], as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the ...recent fashions, and ...most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to ...sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to ...only. No other is really ...[illegible] price, ...[illegible]

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, ...Watches, &c. Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

...Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Soups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Desserts.
Potted ...Lisbon Apricots, Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and ...eau.
Potted Meats and ...h.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters, Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and ...ings.
Herrings a la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finnan Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart ...
Preserved Meats in ...
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and ...
Preserved ...
Oxford and Cambridge ...
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game P...
Yorkshire Pork P...
...Game, P...
Plum Pudding.
Lea and Perrins' Worcester Sauce.

...AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES ...ALWAYS BE HAD FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ...AND POONAH, AND FROM TREACHER & CO., ... FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed ...when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the ... Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NAPLES, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will leave ...on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July ...Passengers ...requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ORCHESTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY 1st July 1874, at 9-30 P.M.

Entrance, at the North Door, One Rupee.

INDIA PALE ALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED a FURTHER SUPPLY of the above, in Casks of 3 Dozen Quarts, and 6 Dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

CLARETS.

	Cash Prices.	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or	8	...
PETIT MEDOC	Breakfast Wines	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior		15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine		20 0	...
CHATEAU LA ROSE	Super after-	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	dinner Wines	30 0	16 9

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOICE WINES FOR INVALIDS.

	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Gold Cap Port ......Rs	28	15
Black Seal Port ...... ,,	24	13
Very Old Madeira ...... ,,	36	...

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Traveller's Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, best real ROMAN STRINGS for Violin, fresh out from England. Price very moderate. Apply to J. N. DADY, 4, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per SHARE has this day been made by the Directors on all the shares forming the Capital of the Company. [illegible] of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, [illegible] Bombay, ... day of July next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RAYMOND'S

IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Canadian Manufacture.

NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. [illegible], COMPLETE.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON.

INSURANCES of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, consigned, [illegible] on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
[illegible] Elphinstone Circle. Agents.
1st January 18[illegible].

F R A U D.

On the 27th June ...victed at the Supreme Court, MOTEEWALLAH, a Pedlar, was convicted ...of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was ...sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was ...sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate ...to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious goods under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will ...be vigorously prosecuted to the same punishment, and ...mended to examine all goods ...them, and to destroy all bottles and ...taking delivery of GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of ...are stamped. The ...with Crosse and Blackwell's name, which are all branded ...be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and easily packed without injury. Especially adapted for travelling purposes and Camp use.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL OF MAYO, The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW, Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N. W. Provinces, Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces, Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c. &c., &c.

Forwarded [illegible] post free to any part of India, price [illegible]. Trade orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered by, and so named by, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and the first Chemists of the day. [illegible] it was baffled all attempts ...the secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Khandeish Local Funds Department, TWO OVERSEERS, Salaries Rs. 45 and 35 [illegible], and Rs. 10 travelling allowance for eight months.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Tuesday, 16th June 1874.

THE TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this Fund should be paid in to the ORIENTAL BANK to the Credit of the undersigned.

J. WESTALL, W. MARTIN WOOD, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES at the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition to return [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ON THURSDAY, 9th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court of KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUT, [illegible] register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal coast. The said Vessel was built in the year 1863 at Quebec, and [illegible] in the Veritas 1st class, 1 [illegible] for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GODDART.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

30,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 EIGHT ANNAS EACH.

For detail of Prizes see Bombay Gazette of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES P. OUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep ...... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 ...... ,, 10 (ten) ,,

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred), will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds).
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter).
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

Books close at noon (Umballa time) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 4 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parsee's Lodge, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on Sahibkhan of Notes, nor will receipt of [illegible] be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 10 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA.

To THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English St. Leger "Pari-Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Umballa time) the day of the Race (16th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] of July next, at [illegible], for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of June, instant, viz.:—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Kennerley Rytheil be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such Liquidator aforesaid).

3.—Whereas it is proposed to form a New Company to be called "The New Berar Company, Limited," with a capital (which may be afterwards increased) of Five Lacs of Rupees, divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such new Company all the business property and assets of this Company, in consideration of the new Company assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1874, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid) and Two Hundred Shares in the new Company (the Calls on which will be hereafter payable) and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say:—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd Issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be and the same are hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out such transfer and distribution.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 24th June 1874.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th June 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 12th day of June 1874:—

1st.—That the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited be wound up voluntarily as from the 1st day of July 1874.

2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 18,75,000, divided in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 1,250 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (excepting nevertheless all profits made or to be made by the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on and previous to the 30th day of June 1874), and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 1,200 Shares, fully paid up, in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as the same shall exist on the 30th day of June next.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. [illegible] of the said Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

4th.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, June 16, 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., the prices for all [illegible] articles are much higher than those ruling at [illegible] Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. NORRIS, 10, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, most useful to those who take horse exercise, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas ... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Umbrellas ... Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, on the 14th April, 1874.

The New Assurances effected during the past year amounted to over £800,000 [illegible]. The [illegible] of the Assurances was shown by the fact that the average age was only 34; the average amount of each policy being £[illegible].

The Bonus declared last year gave the Shareholders an addition to their Capital of [illegible] per cent., and they now received [illegible] per cent. as against [illegible], while the Policy-holders received a reversionary addition of 1 per cent. per annum.

The Company's Indian Prospectus may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1874. Agents.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question to the satisfaction ...and are prepared to prove their assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. The ...their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favourable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—

Ale or Stout ...... Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. ...... ,, 1 14 ,, pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Casks required for Upcountry Orders charged at cost price.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—53, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
[illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Oxlook Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocco Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	11 0	13 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (To be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN MERCURY. Electro Plate,
For Cleaning and Re...mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE
IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

New [illegible] Post Tax Expence.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA;

with a [illegible] of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by [illegible] in India. To which [illegible] cases of Drowning, Snake Bite, &c. [illegible] Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,......5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			....	1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. ...PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. ...IN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GI...NS, AR...& Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE, and solicits the favour of their Orders for the same.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs.	4 11	6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs.	4 4
7 ,, by 7 ,, ,,	6 0	6 ,, by 8 ,, ,,	4 10
7 ,, by 9 ,, ,,	7 12	7 ,, by [illegible] ,, ,,	5 4
8½ ,, by [illegible] ,, ,,	8 0	7½ ,, by [illegible] ,, ,,	5 8
7 ,, by 12 ,, ,,	10 4	7½ ,, by 9 ,, ,,	6 0
8½ ,, by 15 ,, ,,	15 0	7½ ,, by 12 ,, ,,	8 0
10 ,, by 10 ,, ,,	12 8	7½ ,, by 12 ,, ,,	8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz. Rs. 1 8 | 26 in. by 26 per doz. Rs. 2 12
24 ,, by 24 ,, ,, 3 8 | 31 ,, by 31 ,, ,, 4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 22 per doz.	...... Rs.	8 8
34 ,, by 30 ,,	...... ,,	9 8
yd ,, by 45 ,,	...... ,,	11 0

COUNTERPANES SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
&c. &c. &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVIDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

TENTS.—NOTICE.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every size and description, made to order at the FUTTEHGURH ORPHAN ASYLUM TENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of best materials procurable. Excellent, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838. NEW REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be sent, if wanted, gratis on application.

MESSRS. PREM MASIH & Co.,
Managing Directors.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting the BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests them a continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort at once.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, Opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions being [illegible] wear.

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last [illegible] months without being [illegible] when it needs to be recharged, can be done at [illegible] annas. The extreme simplicity of the [illegible] of India and the low charge for the same will, C. L. [illegible] and in the Continent, pop[illegible] with the Billiard-[illegible] very limited supply of the East, as it has already [illegible] expecting fresh consignments C. L. & Co. have all orders will be registered for execution.

[illegible]

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE RUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
[illegible]
COLOGNE.

...Agents for RUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all ...manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. [illegible], COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & ...

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWN of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...	...Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Victoriaberg	...	... ,, 30	,,	,,
Laubenheimer	...	... ,, 16	,,	,,
Steinwein	...	... ,, 20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	...	... ,, 20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Franc	...	... ,, 14	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	...	... ,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	...	... ,, 28	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 30 gallons and above, Rs [illegible] each				
Do. Bottled here	...	... ,, 8	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	... ,, 15	,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Hawthorn Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions. Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Fluted Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS GEORGE BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is the cushion; such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure a cushion with speed, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a first class reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and of sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Bagatelle, and [illegible] may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusement's combination on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them at very favourable terms, it being a principle with them to furnish the best and most approved articles of every [illegible] at rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on the new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYE...

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a proper ...to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue, and serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the sides, a loose ring, and a ...which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Directions for using the above, with full instructions ...Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper ...Extra, without Box or File improvement, Rs. ...

C. LAZARUS & C...

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER...

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale ...

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute, Unequalled for Adhesiveness, T... and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game ...accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement. Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Bats, ...heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for M... Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all ...Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) ...or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Re. 1.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR IND...

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with ...C. L. & Co.'s recently executed Catalogue ...their Constituents' attention...

1.—The aim of these designs, it should be mentioned, ...volume, is the result of what, they have been elaborated ...with special reference to the household requirements of ...country. In working to this end, reference has been had to latest models of the first cabinet-manufacturers of Europe, ...that was rather than style, or merely [illegible] patterns, has been ...advantage of the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these designs however, being combined with ...which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of ...[illegible] It is scarcely necessary to ...yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying the designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as well ...effect, not to speak of other agencies, have a most ...action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only ...together, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and ...be strictly preserved from the sources indicated ...direction of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been ...same time, to the requirements of strength and substantial ...judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always unsuited in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs on which, while the best ...of European modern style have been had recourse to, various improvements of construction and of decoration, suggested by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specially [illegible] for India.

THE ...INCORPORATED IN BOMBAY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

...PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, SHIPS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

...

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A ...pamphlet giving ...the ...to be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" ...

...USE OF THESE ...ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day opens quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 6,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 against 2,000 on the same date last year, exports nil. Mid Uplands at New York are unaltered at 17¼ cents per lb., but "futures" are given ⅛ c per lb. lower.

Consols are unaltered at 92½; French Rentes 93¾; and Bar Silver 59d. per ounce.

Our markets here are still characterised by extreme dulness, imports and exports being alike depressed. In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have again been limited, but Banks being more willing sellers, rates are rather firmer. Any upward movement just now, however, can be but temporary, as irrespective of the limited extent of export business doing, we hear that private telegrams from London advise the probability of Council drafts for August being increased from £300,000 to £1,000,000, an alteration which must necessarily exercise a depressing effect on exchange. We quote to-day for 6 months' sight bills:—Banks 1s. 10⅝d. to 11/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 13/16d.; Documents 1s. 10 13/16d. to ⅞d. per rupee. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is strong at fully Saturday's rates, say:—Fours Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼ to ½.

The MONEY MARKET still tends towards greater ease, which to-day's Bank of Bombay return is likely to confirm. The alterations for the week are as follows:—An increase of 47¾ lacs in the Government Balance, a decrease of ½ lac in Deposits; an increase of 5 lacs in Government Paper; a decrease of 10½ lacs in Loans; an increase of 5¼ lacs in Bills Discounted, and an increase in the Cash Balance of 6¼ lacs. This alteration in the position of the Bank ought to induce a further reduction in the rates of discount at to-morrow's board meeting, of one, if not two per cent, but the policy adopted by the management of late has been so uncertain that it is of little use attempting to anticipate their action.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very steady, although the amount of business doing has only been moderate. Bank of Bombays, second issue, have been in request at slightly higher rates, but first issue are unaltered. Land shares are only firm, but Spinning property continues in favour at hardening rates.

In COTTON we have not heard of any transactions of importance, and the market may be called dull at Saturday's prices. Imports continue small, to-day's export being only 586 bales, making 852 for the three days.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet at £2-10 to £2-15 by sail and £2-13-9 per ton by steamer.

IMPORTS, continue perfectly stagnant at unchanged values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nom'l value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	62
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,160
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	225	[illegible]	Do 2nd Res. issue	452
5,250	1,000	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	[illegible] p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	249
20,000	281	all	[illegible] p. ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	3 p. ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	173
10,000	250	125	6 p. ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Imperial Bank	190

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,640
800	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,945
204	2,500	all	...	Dhurrumsey M. & P. Co	2,000
200	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,480
1,500	150	150	[illegible]	Broach Mills	285
2,500	1,000	all	40p.	Dhurrumsey Spinning	1,875
1,500	1,000	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,345
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible] Mills	1,520
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
[illegible]	1,000	250	...	Madras U. Spinning	742
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockjee Petit's	1,445
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,325
[illegible]	2,500	all	250*	Oriental	4,000
[illegible]	2,500	400	400p.	Royal	2,800
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	100p.s	Sonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	200	10p.s	Do. Do. 1/5 shar	110

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,415
[illegible]	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	136
[illegible]	5,000	2,000	30p.s	Mazagon Land	280
[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247
...	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	17a
...	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,120
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ali [illegible] Co. Kurrachee	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 p.	Albert Ginning Co	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,500	[illegible]	100p.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,750
[illegible]	2,500	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	800
[illegible]	500	all	50p.s	Do New	250
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible] Cotton Co	175
[illegible]	1,500	...	...	Carnac Company	700
[illegible]	4,000	all	70	Colaba Press Co.	4,420
[illegible]	2,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co.	2,600
150	8,000	all	300 p.	Fort Press Co.	8,000
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100 p.	Grecel Press Co	425
[illegible]	500	[illegible]	75	Imperial Press Co.	600
200	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press & G. Co	565
[illegible]	2,000	2000	...	[illegible] Manuf. Co, Ld	2,800
120	2,500	750	135 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,200
400	25	15	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	250	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
[illegible]	1,250	Rs. 80	...	Victoria Press, Madras	850
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	40 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	880
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Volkart United Press Co	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th June, compared with the statement issued on 20th June:—

LIABILITIES.	20th June. Rs.	27th June. Rs.
Proprietors, Capital:—First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. 10,00,000		
Do do. paid on Account of Call of [illegible] per share 12,33,625	72,33,625	72,3[illegible]
[illegible] invested in Government [illegible]	13,00,000	13,00,000
[illegible] General Treasury Balance	75,85,846	[illegible],19,405
[illegible] Office	22,02,089	[illegible]
do. do. at Branches	1,10,27,457	1,10,88,276
[illegible] Deposits	27,528	26,4[illegible]
[illegible] Bills	4,58,825	5,38,223
[illegible] Credits, undrawn		
Rs.	2,89,55,470	2,96,91,[illegible]

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,81,219	34,90,853
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,69,115	9,61,316
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,71,[illegible]	14,93,455
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,8[illegible]	2,712
Bills Discounted	1,04,96,[illegible]	1,10,61,320
Stamps	5,[illegible]	5,337
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 5,65,993		
Amount applied in reduction 95,000		
Bullion	4,16,[illegible]	4,10,[illegible]
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,05,477	2,91,071
[illegible]	3,89,0[illegible]	4,78,147
[illegible] and Currency Notes	1,08,42,340	1,14,99,[illegible]
Rs.	2,89,55,470	2,9[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CLARO BABUYAN, [illegible] tons, Captain W. McGregor, will sail to-day in [illegible] for Natrakel.

THE BARQUE MONTE [illegible], 529 tons, Captain J. Metaine, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Reunion (January 9th) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Baudry and Co.

THE BARQUE ANTARES, 394 tons, Captain W. Milne, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Sunderland, via Galle in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP CONNEMARA 1292 tons, Captain Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Sunderland, brought 1,650 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SS. STATESMAN, 1,20[illegible] tons, Captain G. Valiant, sailed to-day for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 5,325 bales cotton, 660 bales cotton, 356 cwts [illegible], 10,617 [illegible] wheat, and 26 cwts E. teeth.

THE SHIP CARDONATE, 1,185 tons, Captain G. [illegible], which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Newcastle [illegible] 1,567 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE [illegible] S.S. TEHERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain [illegible], sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the [illegible] and [illegible] cargo of 1,755 chests opium [illegible] cwts castor seeds, 167 cwts Olibanum, 208½ cwts sandalwood, 2664 cwts Samunda stone, and sundries. She carried forty-six of the crew of the Francisco for Hongkong.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Morello, will sail to-morrow for Genoa, &c., via the Canal, with a cargo of 1,290 bales cotton, 4,751 cwts linseed, 5,185 cwts wheat, 20 cwts sandalwood, 139 cwts Mocha shells, 256 cases hides and sundries. She will carry the following passengers:—For Genoa—Mr. Thos. Sweetser, Mr. W. Abraham, Mr. V. Valle, and Mr. [illegible]. For Marseilles—Mdlle. Bontemps. For Naples—Mr. [illegible]. For Aden—Hajee Cassam [illegible] Jetha Batt [illegible].

A [illegible] Co.'s s.s. ORESTE, 684 tons, Captain P. Cade, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Trieste (June 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, Hodeida, and Aden, via the Canal, brought four deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste—5 cases silkware, 4 cases pianoforte, 4 cases metal thread, 1 case pictures, 13 cases glassware, 1 case hardware, [illegible] cases colours, 23 bales paper, 10 cases wine, 3 cases cotton goods, 22 bales Turkey red yarns, 55 cases beer, 15 bales cordage, 3 cases chemical products, 1 case optical instruments, and 5 cases cotton goods. From Constantinople—1 group gold and 3 cases merchandise. From Aden—50 pieces iron machinery for railway, 16 bundles bolts and screws, 32 steel crowbars, 5 screw jacks, 2 cases iron tools, 1 bundle matting, 140 bundles ivory, 3 cases sundries, 4 bundles specie, 2 packages bedding and bed, 1 cask stools, 1 package knife cleaner, 31 bundles aloes, 1 bundle gum, and some fine [illegible].

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Antares	Milne	Sunderland, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lebanon	Shields	Liverpool.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Persia, Morello, Genoa, &c.

Barque Claro Babuyan, McGregor, to Nurrakel.

Steamer Statesman, Valiant, to Liverpool.

The Steamer Oreste, to Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.

25 Merchantman ...... Lowry ...... Mauritius, May 9.

DEPARTURE.

June.

26 City of Baroda [illegible] ...... [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS—29TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s, 66 boxes tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pernambuco s, 50 cases empty bottles, Maneckjee Poonjajee; 19 bales corks, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy; 643 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Samsoodin.

Parana s, 34 cases rum, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 30 cases sulphuric acid, J. M. Moolla.

Abbotsford s, 2 cases bottling wire, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, N. and B. Wadia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 45 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—29TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwur, 60 cwts deer horns, Mahomed Allana; 75 bales cotton, Narroo Sakaram Mahajan.

Pernambuco s, 160 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 110 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 101 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 52 bags wheat, Wallace and Co; 255 bags wheat, H. Hassam H. Metha; 100 bags wheat, H. Noormahomed Haiund; 800 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co; 72 bales cotton, Jetha Runchord; 16 bales wool, G. Currimbhoy; 250 bags wheat Finlay, Scott and Co.

Parana s, 434 packages linseed, Valubdass Vundrawandass; 50 bales wool, Jetha Vurrh; 50 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 70 bales hemp and 106 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 35 bales cotton, Tirathdass Nundram; 220 bales cotton, Lalen Assaria; 125 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chapsee Esur; 64 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 92 bales cotton, Rampertap Loya; 60 bales cotton, Vieram Jadowjee.

Jane Law, 650 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Milford, 53 bales cotton, Motechund Nutboo; 40 bales cotton, Mathooradass Gocuidass; 95 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

Sir Charles Napier, 1,000 bales cotton, N. [illegible] and Co.

George Gilroy, 175 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oncle Felix, 11,225 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste s, 11 packages coffee, B I S N Co; 200 bales cotton, A Kankler and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Trading Co; 1,265 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Oreste, s, 295 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Oreste, s, 972 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran, s, 27 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin & Co; 11 chests opium, Vithuldas Muncharam; 5 chests opium, Soorutram Bheyn; 2 chests opium, Chinyram Jusra; 10 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Setambe; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 13 chests opium, Rundas Khimjee; 19 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias; ½ chest opium, Curriabboy Ebraim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran, s, 29 chests opium, Vulubdas Muncharam; 14 chests opium, Samunbhoy Khetseedas; 82½ chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 42 chests opium, Tarachund Guneshdas; 21 chests opium, Hajarimul Nursingdas.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARRISBUR, 29th June, 4 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 8 inches 40 cents.

CAN[illegible], 29th June, [illegible] P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 84, barometer 29.96, rainfall 14 cents.

MAHABLESH, 29th June, 10-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west and south-west, maximum 85, minimum 71, wet bulb [illegible], barometer 29.[illegible], rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

TE[illegible], 29th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29.79.

VENGURLA, 29th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 12 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 26.

Walter, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., from leave.

JUNE 27.

Lund, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nuggar.

JUNE 28.

Sadlier, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajkote.

JUNE 29.

Belleau, Lieut Col., Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 27.

Candy, Sub Lieutenant, 49th Foot, on leave, to Poona.

Boyd, Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, to Asserghur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 27.)

Maj H Fraser, Dist Supt of Police, made over charge of the Nursinghpur Dist Police to Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt, on the 1st instant, before noon.

Lieut Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Betul District from Mr F Venning, Offg Depy Comr, on the 14th instant, before noon.

Mr G H Foster, Asst Conr of Forests, assumed charge of the Northern Division from Mr W P Thomas, Asst Conser, on the 15th instant, before noon.

[illegible] Hussain, Extra-Asst Comr, is transferred from Mr [illegible] Hooshungabad.

[illegible] appointed Asst 2nd Grade, on probation, reported his arrival and is posted to [illegible] on the forenoon of the 17th idem, [illegible] the Controller, P W Accounts.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June [illegible].)

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, is transferred from Jhang to the Bunnu District.

Capt G E Mac[illegible], Asst Comr, Karnal, is transferred from the Simla to the Gujrat district.

The Revd S M Beasley, Chaplain of Peshawar, has obtained furlough on medical certificate from 12th June to 25th Octr 1874.

Mr E A Marshall, Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave with effect from 5th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C Plowden, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Ferozpur, is granted ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from 7th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D Turnbull, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Ferozpur, vice Plowden on leave.

Lieut S Lalaeb, [illegible] Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 1st July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 27.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr [illegible], District Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, [illegible], to be a Special Magistrate and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of Pergunnah Khandauli in the Agra District, including the Railway settlement of Toondla.

Mr F B Mulock, Asst Magst, Allahabad, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N-W Provinces.

Mr F S Growse, Offg Magst and Coll, Muttra, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence of Dr Roe, or until further orders.

Mr C J Powlett, Joint Magst and Depy Colr, to officiate as Magst and Collector of Allahabad till the return from leave of Mr J C Robertson, or until further orders.

Surgn A A Thomas, F R C S, 25th Madras N I, to be in medical charge of the civil station of Banda, with effect from the 14th May 1874.

Surgn R C Sanders, M B, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Moozuffernuggur, and to be Supt of the Jail at that station.

Captain L F Boileau, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr F Fitzjames, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Benares Provincial Division on the 13th June, 1874. Mr Fitzjames arrived at Benares on the 10th idem.

Mr R A Abadie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, joined the Allahabad Sub-Division of the Allahabad Provincial Division on the 11th June, 1874.

Mr J T [illegible], Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Bijnour on the 1st June, 1874, and assumed charge of the Bijnour Sub-division of the [illegible] Provincial Division on the 3rd idem.

Mr F Tytler, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Nanora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, having passed the necessary examination is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 28th April, 1874.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 18th June 1874.

Lieut R W O'Grady, B Baty 19th Bgde R A, has been appointed to A Baty C Bgde R H A, and will proceed to join at Meerut, under orders from the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts.

At the recommendation of the Director-General of Military Education, Miss Elizabeth McArthur is appointed a 3rd-Class Army School mistress.

Surgn-Maj J Davidson, from [illegible] Regt. Cannanore to Medical charge of C Bgde R H A, Bangalore.

The following orders are confirmed:—

8th June 1874—By the Comdt 21st N I, appointing Capt [illegible] Keith, to officiate as Qr Mr without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt A C Williams.

12th June 1874—By the Comdt 24th N I, appointing Capt [illegible] Middleton, to officiate as Qr Mr, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt D W Williams, and until relieved by Capt [illegible] Chau, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Genl Balfour, Indian Medical Department, is appointed President, and acting Surgeon-Genl Masey, M. D., C. B., British Medical [illegible] to assemble for the [illegible] of [illegible], Captain [illegible] Morgan, recently arrived from [illegible] Surgn-Genl Currie, who is proceeding to [illegible].

Mr C F Smithers, S C, to general duty, Madras.

[illegible] O Morgan, from Offg Wing [illegible] 2nd N I, to [illegible], on relief of Lieut Stravedney.

[illegible] R G Symons, 1st Wing Subn 13th N I, from on promotion to general duty, Kampted.

Capt C L Raikes, from Offg 2nd Wing Subn 13th N I, to 1st Wing Subn 13th N I—From date of Capt Symons' promotion.

[illegible] Budd, Offg 1st Wing Subn 31st N I, on promotion, Lieut [illegible] Madras.

[illegible] O H Welch, from Offg 2nd Wing Subn 9th N I, vice [illegible], Subaltern 9th N I—With effect from 9th July, Offg Or [illegible] vacates—Without prejudice to his duties as Lieut and [illegible].

to re-appointed Qr Mr [illegible] 8th N I from on promotion.

The following orders [illegible]:—

11th April 1874—By the Officer Commanding [illegible], directing Surgn-Maj Farquhar, M. D., to assume [illegible] Division, of the Head Quarters, Sappers and Miners, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, vice Dr Lowe, reported sick.

4th June 1874—By the Comdt 16th N I, appointing Maj [illegible] Teacke, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt and Adjt R Tait, as Wing Officer, the latter without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut-Col G C Finlay.

13th June 1874—By the Officer Comdg 10th Lancers, appointing Lieut W B Wynter, to perform the duties of Adjt, with effect from the 1st June 1874, during the absence on leave of Lieut and Adjt W Baker.

12th June 1874—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Maj Hands, A de C to Maj Genl Blake, to act as A de C to Col A V Falls, in temporary comd of the Force, with effect from the 22nd May 1874.

18th June 1874—By the Comdt 35th N I, appointing Capt J Gibbett, to officiate as Qr-Mr, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt W N Wroughton, relieved.

TRANSLATION:

THE HOLKAR'S PROCLAMATION.

Seal. Rev. No. 32

To RAJESHRI WAMUDEO MAHARAJA NANA DESHMUKH, SOGAUNTH.—

The Subas Holkar, adorned with inexhaustible wealth, writes—I send you Ram Ram (Greeting). Further, my request is this:—You sent a report stating, among other things, that this year a dispute has arisen among chiefs regarding the price of the chests (of Opium) which is settled in the month of [illegible] (April following) that eleven Punch (or Arbitrators) [illegible] with the time that the Arbitrators [illegible] that therefore dismiss [illegible] actions, and that loss [illegible] report was brought to the notice of the Huzur. His Highness the Holkar and the order [illegible] to you. To wit—The [illegible] wallas (sellers), Pot-wallas (purchasers), and eleven Punch or Arbitrators were called into the Durbar, enquiries were made as to what profit was gained, and what loss was sustained by different parties, and the Punch (or Arbitrators) were called upon to express their opinion as to what price should be fixed. They (however) were not unanimous respecting the price to be fixed. Eight of the Punch (or Arbitrators) [illegible] fixed Rupees [illegible] it should be fixed [illegible] of opinion, all the [illegible] been taken into consideration, and a decision has been passed, [illegible] as follows:—

1. [illegible] for the [illegible] of the above commodity (opium) at Rupees [illegible].

2. There is an Agreement [illegible] regarding the sale [illegible] of the said commodity. In that Agreement [illegible] a new transaction being entered [illegible] if a new transaction is entered [illegible] same shall be cancelled [illegible] being cancelled, [illegible] credited to the Sirkar [illegible] and [illegible] to prevent the occurrence of [illegible] in future in opposition (to the above Agreement).

3. At the time the [illegible] His Highness the Holkar [illegible] that the eleven Punch (Arbitrators) [illegible] the above price unanimously amongst themselves. Those who may agree to the decision of the Punch Arbitrators [illegible] of the price should settle their trade [illegible]. The Sirkar's [illegible] above under paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 will be made applicable to those who may not agree to the decision of the Punch (Arbitrators) and the matter disposed of. In order that [illegible] become known to all, copy of this Order should be sent to the eleven Punch (Arbitrators), and the people should be informed [illegible] should any person apply for [illegible] of the Order, you should give it under your signature. [illegible] 1874 A.C. What more need be written? This is my request.

Here follows the signature [illegible] Mantri at BULWUNTRAO [illegible] Mantri of ARAYAN [illegible] GOPAL [illegible].

Copy according to the original compared by BULWUNTRAO [illegible] RAGUNATH, Karkun, Chief Duftur [illegible].

Ramun Bajee Mitha having personally [illegible] the Bombay [illegible] a copy of the preceding Order [illegible] has been given. Dated 30th June 1874.

The Seal is made.

Here follows the signature of [illegible] RAGHOWRAO [illegible] GOPAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

BIRTHS.

GROVE—June [illegible], at Palaveram, the wife of Captain A. S. Grove, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—June 29th, at 7, Rudell Street, Calcutta, the wife of S. B. Partridge, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MALCOLM—[illegible], at Ashern Estate, South Wynaad, the wife of John H. Malcolm, of a son.

DEATHS.

NICHOLLS—June 26th, at Chingleput, John, the infant son of Theophilus and Clara Nicholls, aged 10 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 187[illegible].

IT would be unfair, and inconsistent with the practice usually observed by the press in such cases, if we were to offer any comments at present on the voluminous but still incomplete evidence taken by the Cotton Frauds Act Commission with regard to the working of the Act. There will be time enough hereafter to discuss the question whether the efforts of Major Moore and his assistants to purify the cotton trade of this Presidency, and to compel the traders in Surats to conform in all their transactions to that standard of moral excellence for which the Bombay Government itself has become famous throughout the world, have been attended with a degree of success proportioned to the cost of the experiment, and sufficient to warrant its continuance; or whether the noticeable improvement which has taken place of late years in the average quality of the cotton exported from this Presidency would not have been effected in the natural course of commerce, without the intervention of what many persons regard as a salutary penal law. But it may be worth while to consider at present a question of principle which cannot be determined by taking evidence on one side or the other, and which, though generally overlooked as of no consequence by practical people, is nevertheless deserving of discussion—the extent, namely, to which interference by the State between buyers and sellers is justifiable. A few years ago the dominant school of political economists very nearly scouted as obsolete and absurd the [illegible] stances, the duty it would be, in any circumstance, take care that goods bought of the State to really what their sellers described them. When purchasers were *Caveat emptor* was proclaimed as the maxim which ought to rule all the transactions, great and small, between man and man, or nation and nation; and the edicts of the French Emperor by which he sought to prevent his subjects in Paris from being poisoned with bad bread and impure milk were ridiculed as belonging to the dark ages in which kings and priests tried to regulate all things, from men's consciences down to the fashion of their garments and the length of their shoes, and signally failed in the attempt. A reaction has set in at home, however, against the doctrine of extreme licence in buying and selling which was held in favour by the Manchester school; and, though Mr. Bright protested in Parliament against any modification of the liberty enjoyed by the British tradesman of adulterating his goods, Adulteration Acts have been passed in defiance of the theory that it is the natural right of a free-born British tradesman to cheat his neighbour. These Acts, however, are still on their trial; and, though they have done some good in checking adulteration, it seems to be doubtful if they have not, on the other hand, had an appreciable effect in raising prices. The Acts have not, in fact, fulfilled the benevolent intention of their promoters by enabling people to buy good things at low prices; but they are likely to put a stop to the traffic, demoralising alike to buyer and seller, in adulterated goods sold at prices for which honest tradesmen could not buy the real articles of which these are the counterfeit presentments.

But how narrow are the limits within which the English Acts are allowed to work! The principle by which this exceptional legislation has been justified is, that, although perfect freedom of contract ought to be the rule in [illegible] the legislature should step in and [illegible] ignorant people who are unable to protect themselves. The working man or his wife who goes into the grocer's shop to buy a few ounces of tea and a pound of sugar, or into the buttermen's to buy some milk for a sickly child [illegible] time or the knowledge to test [illegible] these little purchases, and is [illegible] the good faith of the retail trader [illegible] the tradesman's sense of honour [illegible] very high, it seems reasonable [illegible] should in these petty transactions [illegible] to sell only what he professes to sell, and should guarantee the poor consumer against the risk of getting his milk well watered, his sugar well sanded, his tea poisoned with "gypsum and Prussian blue," and his bread made up in great part of husks and dirt. But the interference of the law [illegible]. The English Legislature [illegible] which its powerful arm [illegible] victims of the frauds of retail tradesmen—though, even in doing this, it is most careful to insist that the "intention" of cheating must be proved before any man is punished for the offence—but it has distinctly refused to accord a similar protection to retail dealers themselves against the knaveries of wholesale dealers. And for this reason—that it believes the petty dealers are able and ought to take the trouble to look after their own interests. The *Times*, in a recent article on the working of the Adulteration Acts, draws very clearly the line on one side of which the interposition of the State is desirable and on the other inexpedient. Commenting on a case in which a retail tea dealer had been convicted of painting tea green, a common custom in the trade, the *Times* says—"The case was doubt-"less a hard one, and the wholesale merchants "were at least equally to blame; but the retail "dealer, it must be remembered, can protect "*himself, if he will, by refusing to purchase an* "*article which he knows to be adulterated.* It "is to him that the public necessarily looks for "security against these frauds, and he must, "therefore, be held responsible for their occur-"rence. He has what the public can never have, "a special knowledge of the articles in which "he deals, and he may fairly be made account-"able for them accordingly. Tradesmen have "shown that they can combine [illegible] "when it suits their own purposes. They have "managed among them to exclude candidates "from the present Parliament whom they be-"lieved favourable to [illegible] "'co-operative stores.' They may, therefore, "combine now for a better and more honest "purpose, and, if they do not, it will be sup-"posed that the [illegible] wanting on their part "is the will rather than the power." Here, then, we have a distinct affirmation of the sound principle that the maxim, *caveat emptor*, has not been, and ought not to be, abrogated, except in those cases in which the purchasers cannot be expected to ascertain for themselves if the article they are buying is what the seller chooses to call it. [illegible], can anybody pretend to assert that the cotton trade of Bombay ought to be included in this bill of exceptions, instead of being left to take its chance like the trade in other articles of commerce which only wholesale dealers have anything to do with? It is not as if raw cotton were sold in Bombay by the pound to poor people; the purchasers are invariably men of means who buy cotton in bales of nearly 400 lbs each, and who are or ought to be experts having "a special knowledge of the articles in which "they deal." Why should the poor tax-payer be called upon to supply the means of protecting these wealthy merchants from the consequences of their own want of knowledge of a business in which it is their duty to protect themselves by refusing to purchase an article which their knowledge of cotton ought to show them is adulterated? It is urged, in defence of the Cotton Frauds Act, that no one feels the tax of four annas a bale on cotton; but to how many good purposes might this revenue be applied for the benefit of the tax-payers if the Cotton Frauds Department were abolished! This new source of revenue would at once provide the Government with funds out of which to instil the demand of the Bombay Municipality for a grant-in-aid towards paying the [illegible] police might be satisfied. The fees on cotton, therefore, as now applied, are indirectly a burden imposed upon the general body of tax-payers for the advantage of rich merchants who ought to spend their own time and money in seeing that the cotton they buy is unadulterated. We should like to know what reasons can be alleged for bestowing on the wealthy cotton-merchant of Bombay the protection that might fairly be demanded in England for a distressed needle-woman whom a dishonest shopkeeper would, if undeterred by the fear of the law, only too gladly cheat by selling her a reel of adulterated thread.

The telegram we published in our issue of yesterday gave an accurate summary of the terms offered by Government to purchase the immediate retirement of ninety officers of the Indian army. The distinguishing feature of the plan adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State is the proposal to capitalise the prospective value of officers' claims to the Colonels' allowances. It will be seen from the table appended to the General Order that the amount which a retiring officer's annuity is worth is calculated in a very liberal way. The two factors of an officer's age and the number of years he would have to serve before becoming entitled to [illegible] reckonings are both used in the calculation; and a Colonel (for example) of [illegible] years of age, who has two years more to serve before he becomes entitled to an annuity, in addition to his pension, of £526 5, which he can commute for a lump sum of £5,781. It will be allowed that the Government has not dealt ungenerously with these officers; for it is often [illegible] two or three years in India that break a man down, and there are few Colonels, we should think, who will not jump at the chance of getting nearly £6,000 for a "prospective claim" which otherwise they might not live to derive any advantage from. The certificate applicants for the benefits of the retirement scheme are required to send in, is not of a kind that any man will find it difficult to get; for nothing more is necessary than that the surgeon should say that so-and-so is "in a state of health which "affords a prospect of the average duration "of life." In the public interest, we cannot but think the Government is right in giving notice that this offer to capitalise retiring annuities will not be repeated in future [illegible]; if it were, we should soon have no Colonels left in India, and on the whole it is perhaps better to have too many than too few of such useful servants of the State.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

[illegible] Prosecutor [illegible] surprised to learn that the [illegible] plunder, and murder [illegible] khan, a jockey by profession [illegible]. The Parsee, Pestonjee liquor-seller, who was the victim of Nubookhan, and whose shop was looted by him, was so seriously beaten that he was on the point of death at the time, and his dying deposition was recorded by Mr. Nanabhai Morojee, in which he, the Parsee, distinctly identified the offender, and named the other party who had rendered assistance to Pestonjee. There was apparently sufficient evidence to bring home the charge; and the case had been adjourned pending recovery of the injured Zoroastrian. Nubookhan had been lodged in chowkey for a number of days, and it was not until heavy bail was given that he was set at liberty. Now it is broadly rumoured that Nubookhan threatened to make certain revelations if some influential parties did not interfere and get the serious charge against him removed. Pestonjee, in his dying deposition, stated that he was robbed of three thousand rupees; now, before the charge was withdrawn, this sum must have been made good; and an additional amount as hush-money must have passed from some one's hands into Pestonjee's pocket. We are curious to learn how the proposition was made, and by whom, to the Magistrate who allows the case to be withdrawn. Was the application made by Mr. Heyn? If so, we shall be obliged by any one enlightening us on the point. The [illegible] very strongly in the [illegible] most important cases in connection with the [illegible] Mahomedans, and it concerns the honour of the Magisterial Bench of Bombay that this matter should be cleared up.

[illegible] that the necessity [illegible] [illegible] in some parts of the city, is committing its usual disagreeable though somewhat harmless ravages amongst the native population, and, though it has not spread to any marked extent, it does not show any disposition altogether to leave them. A curious case occurred a few days ago in which a lady, hearing that one of her servants had been attacked by the malady, became so alarmed that from absolute fright she caught it herself. She, however, recovered, although the servant and another native who was subsequently attacked died. The abundance of mangoes as well as good fruit with which the market abounds at this time of the year may, in some degree, account for the prevalence of the disease, but a more probable cause is the filthy condition of the streets. In the native quarter of the town especially, which is composed of an intricate network of lanes and byeways and is most thickly populated, the open, exposed, and [illegible] flushed sewers which are the receptacles of every variety of filth and nuisance, march along the very thresholds of the rude dwelling-places, and, notably in the early morning, give out the vilest compound of noxious smells that ever offended nostril. Even in the principal thoroughfares it is by no means a rare occurrence to stumble upon the bodies of cats, rats, and other vermin in a most offensive state. The Municipality have, it is true, carried out numerous reforms in the sanitation of the city. But a great deal still remains to be done, and, as matters at present stand, it will apparently be some time before anything like a perfect system of sanitation can be established.

A short time ago two men of the [illegible] Buffs, at present constituting the garrison of Fort William, committed suicide. They were both said to have been under the influence of drink, and, as no direct causes for the act were forthcoming, the usual verdict of temporary insanity was returned, and military honours were conceded to both funerals. The distinction in the one case, according to which the firing-party marched behind instead of before the coffin, was duly observed; but the full band was in attendance, and in all other respects the funerals were ordinary ones. A report has got abroad of late that some dissatisfaction, not clearly defined, exists in the regiment, but whether there is any real cause for the feeling is a matter of doubt.

I mentioned in my last letter that the [illegible] the new [illegible] was progressing rapidly. On visiting it lately I found that the central building was almost complete, most of the side portions were [illegible] and [illegible] promising signs that the [illegible] and [illegible] were being [illegible]

In spite of the fact of Government [illegible] here, the stream of emigration [illegible] does not appear to have been interrupted to any very considerable extent. All who could [illegible] have gone—some to Europe, others to Simla and the northern hill stations—and Calcutta is not by any means so [illegible] as is generally supposed. For the [illegible] preparations for the [illegible] season's amusements are still in progress, and the latest rumour is that [illegible] a gentleman of independent means intends to import a troupe of theatrical company [illegible] already arranged for. The difficulty that will next present itself will probably be [illegible] for the multiplicity of entertainments in a place that has hitherto boasted but one theatre, and is [illegible] apology for an opera-house. [illegible]

You will probably have noticed from the [illegible] that [illegible] have lately [illegible] It is, however, to be regretted that [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. G. W. Kellner, [illegible] Military Accountant General [illegible] beginning of the hot weather [illegible] two years' furlough. Of the two, [illegible] the [illegible] Simla [illegible] the absence of all opposition the London Star Company are drawing a good [illegible] "Lucia di Lammermoor" was gone through [illegible] a burlesque [illegible] laughter, however, [illegible] highly delighted.

HOW TO CLEAR MUDDY WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the rainy season there are useful complaints of the muddy condition of drinking water in surrounding stations, which refuses to be filtered. I believe many of your readers would be glad to know the following remedy which I am surprised to find is not commonly known. A piece of alum (phitkari), large enough to grasp firmly, must be several times whirled round the vessel containing water for the day. The alum should not or cannot be allowed to remain [illegible] as pure and bright [illegible] lessons [illegible] Bombay, [illegible] KATE. 27th June.

[illegible] Parsee [illegible] day's issue, I [illegible] anjee Bhicajee [illegible] onjee, it can [illegible] matter. I shall [illegible] this, as it [illegible] prejudicial to me and my ca[illegible]

[illegible]JEE BHICAJEE BOMBAYWALLA. [illegible], 27th June.

[illegible] VAKEELS' ASSOCIATION AND THE DULLAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The outside public is hardly aware that there exists an august institution known as "The Vakeels' Association of Western India," whose main object has been to foster a spirit of independence and the moral character of the practitioners on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. Before this body [illegible] Mr. Nanabhai Haridas submitted last year the consideration of the advisability of [illegible] Court [illegible] rules condemning the practice known as the dullal system, so noted to be prevalent with some members of the b[illegible].

Now, Mr. Editor, you will be surprised to learn that the proposition has, since then, [illegible] debated amongst the members upon [illegible] opposition has been so strong [illegible] to its being carried [illegible] final stage, then the Secretary of this Association seems to have deferred bringing on the subject [illegible]. The attitude of the opposition to such a proposition can only lead an impartial outsider to infer that the system must have taken deep root with those who oppose the proposition. In justice to some who are for the proposition being carried it must be mentioned, though, [illegible] that they were known to have kept their hands clean and unquestionably [illegible]. The Lords of the Privy Council have shown their displeasure at the dullal system. The Sudder [illegible] the N.W. Provinces has passed [illegible], visiting [illegible] consequences on those who fail to observe the rule. The High Court of the Punjaub has followed in the wake of that of Agra. The Calcutta High Court Judges have judicially condemned from the Bench such conduct as amounting to cheating in the eye of the law.

As the vakeels are unwilling to move the High Court in this matter, I am of opinion that a question of such vital nature should be argued at the bar of public opinion, which should be brought to bear upon the subject with as much force as is possible under the circumstances of the case, so as to attract the attention of the Honble Judges, who might perhaps be induced then to move of their own accord in the matter. The personal knowledge and experience of Justice Nanabhai must also be availed of by their Lordships. A. B. C.

Bombay, 22nd June.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal of chaffing is going on in the papers about Colonel Moyle and his recent advent [illegible] in the [illegible] almost forgotten spot the Victoria Gardens, but suppose we put, for some for a little [illegible] the history of the [illegible] since they were placed under our Pallers and [illegible] to be renowned [illegible] the Colonel's superintendence. Two years ago ladies and children were almost afraid to use them as an evening promenade, so frequented as they were by numerous dangers lurking for lovers of the [illegible] under pretence of worshipping at their [illegible], conveniently and [illegible] situated in one of the prettiest and most secluded corners of the gardens, which they had appropriated to their [illegible] without leave or licence and been allowed to [illegible] with only a faint protest against the illegality [illegible] from some of the more [illegible] of the [illegible] authorities. [illegible] aspect under Colonel Moyle's [illegible] worked unceasingly early and late [illegible] about [illegible] order of things, and to transform [illegible] their [illegible]

The Gardens have been cleared of the [illegible] the unsightly hedge which surrounded [illegible] removed and replaced by a wall [illegible] other striking improvements, such as the [illegible] carriage stand the picturesque [illegible] built drains replacing the [illegible]

[illegible] Now, after reviewing these things, witnessing Colonel Moyle's energy and determination in the discharge of his present duties, can we help wondering [illegible] came to pass that Mr. Philip Woolsey [illegible] paper which placed him on the pension list [illegible] simply and mortally incapacitated from further service [illegible] justice be applied to Mr. P. Woolsey himself [illegible] but certainly not to Colonel Moyle, who [illegible] military career, from testimonials he possesses and the evidence of [illegible] officers, proved himself far otherwise? I think it would be [illegible] and [illegible] numerous influential friends would take up his cause and represent it to the Marquis of Salisbury, a hardworking man himself, and who consequently must admire and appreciate those qualities in others, that justice may be done one who has always proved himself an efficient officer well up to the duties of his profession.

P. S.—Perhaps people are not aware that Sir T. Wodehouse and the members of Council purchased Colonel Moyle under the above head without having a Medical Committee or ever once having seen him, and only a few days before this took place his [illegible] General gave him a most flattering testimonial. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Secretariat Office, 29th June.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

[illegible]

THE FUNA[illegible]

[illegible] MARAVILLA [illegible] HOMOEOPATHIC [illegible] MOST SUCCESSFUL [illegible] DATURA TATULA [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] 100 a mo[illegible] The followin[illegible] [illegible]stant has come to [illegible]

for the occas[illegible] track the wretched woods.

THE *Pioneer* reports that [illegible]thews committed suicide at [illegible] day, by shooting himself. Matt[illegible] had no employment and was sup[illegible] brother, but lately failed in funds and [illegible]ng shot his dog, blew his own brains o[illegible] leaf of his Bible the following was written [illegible]il:—"I have nothing left to live upon."

THE trial of Captain Waugh, late of the s.s. Tenasserim, in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, has resulted in his acquittal. He was charged with misconduct and drunkenness. Copies of the proceedings, we are told, will be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and it is hinted that legal proceedings are contemplated by Captain Waugh with reference to his dismissal by the Agent of the Owners.

CAPTAIN R. H. GRANT, Assistant Quartermaster General, on transport duty at Karrakar, is transported to the Rajshahi Division, to take command of the reserve flotilla of steamers and boats under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division. We should have thought that a practical nautical man would have been better qualified for such duty, unless Captain Grant is connected with the famous corps of Horse Marines.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Famine Relief Branch Committee at Rangoon has addressed a letter to the *Friend of Burmah* denying [illegible] was ever contemplated by the Committee to apply the fund in any way except for the purposes for which it had been contributed, and [illegible] that a further remittance of all the available funds in hand would be despatched to the Central Committee by the next mail to Calcutta.

INFORMATION has reached Leh, says the Lahore paper, of the arrival of the Yarkand Embassy at Panamiah in the Nubra Valley. It appears the party were prevented crossing the Sussir Pass on the 10th instant owing to a heavy fall of snow, and, as it was, on the 11th they were caught in a snow storm while crossing. A special telegram from Calcutta to the *Pioneer* says—"Letter from Molloy, dated 18th, reports arrival of Yarkand [illegible]ion at Leh on the 17th: all well."

THE Bokhara correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* reports that for the last two months, the Russian Engineers have been engaged in surveying the river Amoo. They have now projected a road from Charjooe to Herat, on which 2,000 labourers are engaged. They have also traced out a road from Charjooe to Mymania on which a number of people from Samarcand are working, and a third road from Bokhara to Meshed on which many coolies are employed. These roads are being pushed on with great vigour, and for the present are to be unmetalled. They are being constructed for the convenience of travellers and merchants.

THE papers connected with the proposal of the Justices to make over to a private firm the right of constructing and working the Calcutta tramways for a term of years were, we observe, on the 12th instant, forwarded to the Port Trust Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, for any remarks their local experience might suggest. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have also been asked to contribute their experience of the working of tramways and the prospect of their proving remunerative.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, alluding to the trial of the unfortunate gentleman [illegible] Hall, observes:—"It is [illegible] business, and not the least [illegible] fate that awaits him [illegible] lunatic at Colaba. [illegible] confined as a criminal, but that would indeed [illegible] be no [illegible] that could long resist the effects [illegible] mind confinement in such a place as [illegible] house. And yet there seems to be no chance of escape from this living death, for I believe there is no provision for sending English criminal lunatics to England." There really should be some provision made in such cases. It is more than probable that his state of mind was brought about by exposure whilst in the execution of his duties, and that a man should be compelled to a living death for the commission of a deed of which he cannot be held responsible is truly distressing.

THE *Friend of India*:—Major General Sir Henry Norman has returned from the Andaman Settlements and has, we believe, sent in his report to the Viceroy. The danger which we pointed out last November, of a steady increase of life convicts without hope, and decrease of the old short term prisoners who alone made the existence of the penal colony possible, has so grown as to demand prompt treatment. This will be provided by two means, a better arrangement of the English troops and Madras sepoys, and the promulgation of that code of regulations which has been too long neglected. Two years have passed since Mr. Campbell reported on the Settlements, but nothing has been done, for his recommendations, made under the influence of Lord Mayo's death, were too extreme. Meanwhile the Superintendent, Major-General D. Stewart, C. B., has steadily carried on the good work of reformatory punishment amid increasing difficulties to which he ought not to have been so long exposed by the Government of India. Our own remedies may be stated in a sentence—resume sending short-term convicts; prepare for opening new stations in the North Andaman and Cocos to be administered from Port Cornwallis; connect the Settlements with the submarine cable which passes between their two present stations, and give up the whole of the north or Mount Harriet side of Port Blair to free immigrants.

THE ca[illegible] the embezzlement of stamps was again before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on Friday. The time of the Court was occupied considerably in listening to a question of privilege raised by Mr. Macnaghten, with respect to a paragraph which had appeared in the *Pioneer* having reference to the case and also to a note appended, by the Editor of that paper, to a letter which he (Mr. Macnaghten) had addressed to him on the subject. The Court declined to take any notice of the matter, and the evidence taken before the Magistrate on the occasion of the prisoner's examination having been read over to him, the prisoner pleaded guilty except as to the amount mentioned in the first charge, which he said he could not admit to be the correct amount. Mr. Macnaghten then addressed the Court asking the Court to pass a heavy sentence on the prisoner, and he considered he was justified [illegible] by hoping [illegible] that the [illegible] of his having made a full confession would be favourably regarded. Mr. Conlan, barrister-at-law, addressed the Court in a brief but pathetic appeal on behalf of the prisoner. Referring to the circumstance of the prisoner having made a confession of his guilt, he submitted that as being the best evidence of his contrition; and the sad state into which so large a family has been plunged by the thoughtless action of his unfortunate client, he hoped would move the Court into a merciful consideration of the case compatible with justice. The Court then adjourned to noon the following day, when the prisoner was to have been brought up for sentence.

THE Financial Department has issued, only 2[illegible] months after date, the accounts showing the Trade and Navigation of British India for the twelve months ending March 31st. The results,

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury, composed as follows:—

SPECIAL JURY.

[illegible] Esq. — [illegible]etham, Esq.
[illegible], Esq. — R. H. Chambers, Esq.
[illegible], Esq. — W. H. W[illegible], Esq.
[illegible]llows, Esq. — Nasserwanjee [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]nam, Esq. — Nanabhoy [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]son, Esq. — [illegible]

[illegible]URDER.

[illegible] with the murder [illegible] Kharrak road on [illegible] the Advocate-General [illegible] the Public Prosecution. Mr. Hart [illegible] the facts of the [illegible] deceased and his [illegible] the prisoner. The [illegible] the partnership was [illegible] arose between the [illegible] some money which [illegible] morning of the 20th inst. [illegible] the Kharrak road, fol[illegible] walking with a knife in [illegible] words passed between [illegible] armed with the knife, [illegible] It might be [illegible] committed the [illegible] jury would [illegible] whatever [illegible] The

[illegible] me[illegible] mach[illegible] above [illegible] creasing [illegible] The import[illegible] from £476,20[illegible] steamers. Yet [illegible] is known to [illegible] two facts [illegible] serves the [illegible] which mills and [illegible] hand, jute, are increasing on the [illegible] bay. Along both the right and [illegible] the Fort Gloster Mills to Champ[illegible] former and from Budge Budge to G[illegible] posite Chinsurah on the latter, there a[illegible] work, or being constructed, no fewer [illegible] cotton and jute mills. The Government [illegible] jute mill in Alipore Jail. There is a very [illegible] mill at Serajgunge. The screw presses in and around Calcutta are both numerous and most profitable. The older companies are increasing their looms to 400 and 500, till we fear a reaction hereafter from the over production of jute cloth at least. The last enterprise is at Tittaghur, nearly opposite Serampore. In that pleasant retreat for our Calcutta merchants, which poets have sung and where statesmen have sought a refuge from their cares, Messrs. Nicol, Fleming, and Co. are about to establish a great cotton mill with English capital. The amenities in which Lord Combermere delighted, just below Barrackpore Park, will now be dissipated just as those which attracted Warren Hastings, on the opposite or Rishra side of the Hooghly, have long given way to a jute factory.

THE *Englishman* observes:—Since even the *Friend of India* admits that the famine has been extinguished, there can, we suppose, be no doubt left anywhere on the subject. The famine is at an end, not merely in the sense that it is being effectually met by the Government, but in the sense that all valid ground for Government interference is rapidly passing away. Private trade in grain, telegraphs a correspondent of our contemporary from Sestamurree, is reviving; prices having fallen below Government selling rates. That this must be the case whenever carriage became available in quantity for the purposes of private trade, had been the conviction of most people for a long time past. The enormous grain operations of the Government have not only been a gigantic mistake from a financial point of view, but have failed to effect the object intended; for they have resulted in raising prices above their natural level, by keeping out of the market a quantity of private grain very much larger than that of Government grain actually expended in the interval. Let us hope that to the mischief already done by the importation of this grain, the Government will not, for the sake of getting rid of it, superadd that of hindering those agricultural operations on which the country depends for its next year's food-supply. That there is some ground for apprehending such a course, appears from another passage of the telegram just [illegible]:—"Agricultural operations [illegible] indigo cultivation are seriously hampered by the continued employment [illegible] on relief-works. Private trade is injured, and the difficulties of the ryots in cultivating their lands are increased through the forcible seizure by the police of bullocks to be used in Government reserve transport service." The instructions that have been issued, not only to pay all labourers on relief-works in grain, but, lest they should leave the works, to pay them at more liberal rates than they were lately receiving in cash, could, of course, have no other result, unless, indeed, the people are more far-seeing than the Government. We are told that the "Government has achieved a grand and unprecedented victory over famine." Let us hope that as the victory is unprecedented, so it may be the last of its kind. If Government has any thing to boast of in the matter, beyond the best intentions, it is that, by employing a fire-engine, it has succeeded in extinguishing a candle.

BOMBAY.

MR. W. W[illegible], Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Acting [illegible] of the Small Causes Court, in Mr. C. P. O[illegible], till Mr. O'Leary's return.

SMALL CAUSES CO[illegible].—It is reported that Mr. O'Leary, First Judge [illegible] Bombay, will return to the Small Causes Court at September next, [illegible] charge of his [illegible].

DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A native contemporary hears that [illegible] company is to be entrusted [illegible] management of this [illegible] Framjee and Co. [illegible] Messrs. Merwanjee

FIRE AT NOWROJEE HILL.—On [illegible] day last several [illegible] huts, owned by one Laxim[illegible] Nowrojee Hill quarry, took fire. The [illegible] Yittoo, at the [illegible] origin of the fire has not been discovered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—[illegible] on Friday evening a Mahomedan attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Cowasjee Patell tank situated on the [illegible] road. He was rescued by the police and [illegible] custody at the Girgaum chowkey.

A TAX ON CHARITIES.—It is in the contemplation of the Municipal authorities, according to the [illegible] *Jamshed*, to levy a tax on dhurmsallas, places [illegible] caste-feasts, and other charitable institutions in Bombay. The question is said to be still under discussion.

POONA MONSOON RACES.—A meeting is to take place at the Gymkhana shed on Monday morning next, the 6th proximo, for the purpose of electing stewards for the meeting and the appointment of a secretary to take charge of the books and Race Fund.

THEFT.—A boy of about 8 years of age it was reported to the police on Friday had been enticed away by a woman from his house at Khetwaddy, and taken towards Back Bay, where she robbed him of a silver chain valued at Rs. 9. The police are investigating the matter.

A VAGRANT.—One Carlisle Ross was [illegible] on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with [illegible] a vagrant and wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship [illegible] him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

[illegible] ALI-BAUG.—We hear that the Ali-Baug, the assembly-room of the Parsees [illegible] religious purposes, which was in February last plundered and desecrated by the Mahomedan rioters, is being renovated and will be ready in a short time for the purposes to which it was formerly applied.

UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The [illegible] is responsible for a report to the effect that the management of this company is to be made over by the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy to Mr. Mishaw Manockjee Petit, who is reputed to be a successful manager of other mills.

THEFT.—One Bisshveshur Luchmand, a Hindoo, was charged on Saturday last before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, with the theft, on twelve distinct charges, of several copper pots. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced, on each separate charge, to [illegible] rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—To night the Bombay Football Club will meet for the first time this season. The scene of action will be the old place near the Bandstand. From all we can gather there [illegible] a considerable attendance of players, [illegible] is as popular in Bombay as ever, the [illegible] of the Band-stand will doubtless [illegible] spectators.

Mayne, the learned counsel [illegible] Jode, on this section; and asked the jury to [illegible] the position in which the two persons were [illegible] actual intercourse had taken place. [illegible] was a Mussulman [illegible] be in the [illegible] the Mussulmans [illegible] counsel need [illegible] tell the jury that the law made no distinction. Mr. Farran did not know if there were any circumstances to palliate the offence; if there were, his Lordship would take them into his consideration in passing sentence. The duty of the jury was simply to say by their verdict whether or not the offence had been committed.

Henry Lennon said—I am a military pensioner and was married on the 8th March 18[illegible] at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, to Emma Sophia Bousey. I produce the marriage certificate. After being married, I lived with her as husband and wife. I first saw the prisoner on the 8th instant. On the night of the 12th April last, I went to the European General Hospital and had before that been living at the Strangers' Home, Mazagon. My wife deserted me on the 3rd April. Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant, accompanied by a subedar and three native sepoys, I went to a house in the Kharrak road. We went upstairs to the third storey. No answer was made to the first knock. To the third knock, an answer was given, "Who is there?" After we waited a quarter of an hour, the door was opened. I saw my wife and the prisoner in the room. There was a mattress lying on the floor, and in a corner was a native bedstead or a charpoy. My wife was standing near the charpoy. She was putting on her gown; the front of her dress was open. Her hair was not dressed. The charpoy was in disorder, as if one or two persons had been lying in it. I spoke to my wife, when she commenced crying. The prisoner was standing close to the door. On the 17th instant, my wife was discharged from the Magistrate's Court from a charge of bigamy. Prisoner was in Court and knew that I had produced my marriage lines (marriage-certificate). I suppose he came there to learn the result of the case.

Cross examined by Mr. Budroodin.—My first wife, Jane Brown, died in Poona. It is false that I have a wife now living in England. On the 17th inst., there were a number of people in the Magistrate's Court. No proof was gone into that day. The marriage certificate was not produced by me on the 17th inst.;—it was lying on the magistrate's table. The magistrate said he would dismiss the charge of bigamy, because there was no proof of her marriage with the prisoner. I don't know, and do not believe, that she is no longer a Christian. I have heard that she has become a Mahomedan. She herself never told me that she had. On [illegible] inst., it was quite daylight when we went to [illegible] house.

[illegible]ined by Mr. Farran.—I never knew what [illegible] marriage means. [illegible] present [illegible] the magistrate first [illegible] then on the [illegible] inst.; [illegible] on those occasions. I pro[illegible] certificate when I applied for a [illegible] Magistrate's Court. It [illegible] the presence of the prisoner [illegible] My wife left on the further [illegible] prisoner and one or [illegible] peace [illegible] months.

[illegible] a subedar of [illegible] inst., I accom[illegible] the Kharrak [illegible] storey. A [illegible] on dress." [illegible] twenty [illegible] and [illegible]

AN APPLICATION [illegible] of the Bombay Tra[illegible] Mr. Ryan at the Fort [illegible] begged that his Worship [illegible] Wittoba, the driver of the T[illegible] with negligent driving which r[illegible] cident which was reported in our [illegible] last. Mr. Kittridge urged that h[illegible] dition of the injured groom, Bahadoo[illegible] now a patient at the J. J. Hospital, and [illegible] necessary to mention that the groom had [illegible] when he mentioned the omission on the [illegible] driver to give the usual signal before starting [illegible] was not customary either to carry a conductor or [illegible] signal before starting with passengers from the terminus; and at the time the accident occurred, the car was on its way from the stables to the Colaba terminus. So that it would be easily seen no blame could attach to the driver. Mr. Kittridge continued to say that the prisoner was the best and most careful driver in the employ of the Tramway Company, and he (Mr. Kittridge) had implicit confidence in the improbability of the charge of gross carelessness against the prisoner. The injured groom must, he thought, be aware of the arrangements with regard to the signals, and the erroneous statement contained in his deposition was [illegible] which might have been anticipated in his present state of suffering. Mr. Kittridge then begged that his Worship would release the prisoner on a nominal bail, promising to produce him at any time the Court desired. His Worship replied that all the circumstances narrated would in the ordinary way be disclosed in the course of investigation; but that he could not accede to Mr. Kittridge's application for nominal bail. Upon a further representation of the applicant, however, the accused was admitted to bail on furnishing security in the sum of Rs. 500, and entering into his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. [illegible]. The case was then remanded to the 6th proximo.

A EUROPEAN BAILIFF [illegible] BY AN OFFICER.—On Friday the [illegible] Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Colonel G. C. Errsard, was engaged in investigating a charge of assault committed on Mr. Divine, a bailiff of the Judge's Court. It appears that Mr. Divine, on the [illegible] instant, proceeded to the house of Lieutenant Tyndall, of Her Majesty's 8[illegible] Regiment, with whom one Lieutenant Stewart was residing, to attach the property of the latter officer, but as that officer was not at home the few articles belonging to him were attached. In the meanwhile Lieutenant Tyndall managed to satisfy the holder of the decree by giving him a cheque for the amount signed by the Paymaster of Her Majesty's [illegible] Regiment, but the bailiff declined to receive it on the ground it was against the rule of the Court, and, moreover, the cheque was not of the full amount to which plaintiff was entitled. On the bailiff refusing to receive the cheque, Lieutenant Tyndall had some words with him, and at once, taking up a riding whip, caught hold of the bailiff by the collar and commenced freely whipping him. At this time the bailiff, who happened to be sitting, appears to have resisted further attack by catching the whip. He was knocked down, and a second time the whipping was administered, and after a scuffle the bailiff was whipped the third time and kicked. Lieutenant Tyndall admitted before His Worship that he had committed the assault which he regretted very much, and which was not a brutal one as stated by the complainant, and that it was committed by him on receiving gross provocation from the complainant. His Worship, after recording the statement of the accused, charged him under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code [illegible] voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty of assault. His Worship will give his decision in the case on Monday next.—*Times of India*.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

AT the Small Causes Court on Friday last, the case of Pandurang Suwaram v. Captain [illegible] F. Campbell was heard before Rao Saheb Bhasker [illegible], Third Judge. This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 85-11 for military and other clothing and goods supplied. Mr. Wasudeo Balmucksund, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. S. Hore, of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors, for the defendant.

Mr. Hore stated that he had a preliminary objection to raise, which was to the jurisdiction of the Court; but in doing so, he wished it to be distinctly understood that this objection would not have been resorted to had it not been for the conduct of the plaintiff towards his client. He admitted that a part of the debt was due, which his client was quite willing to pay; but the balance on principle his client would have nothing to do with.

Mr. Hore added that the cause of action in this case arose in Poona, and that the defendant did not dwell within the local limits of this Court, so as to give it jurisdiction under cause 12 of the Letters Patent to try the case; and in support of his contention, he cited the case of Cowasjee Framjee v. Wallace, reported in the 1st volume of the Bombay High Court Reports, page 115, wherein the defendant, an officer in the Bombay Staff Corps, holding an appointment in Sind, came to Bombay on leave and remained about ten days. During his stay in Bombay he was served with a writ of summons on account of a cause of action arising in Sind. It was decided by Sir Joseph Arnould that the Court had no jurisdiction. A temporary residence for [illegible] days is not "a dwelling" within the meaning of clause 12 of the Letters Patent, and the plaint in that case was returned to the plaintiff. Mr. Hore also cited the case of Jehangeer v. W. P. Latombe, decided in July [illegible] in the Small Cause Court on the 22nd [illegible] by Judge Janardhun Wassoodeo; also the case [illegible] Mohun Roy v. Protap Chunder Roy and [illegible] reported in the Indian Digest, page [illegible] same work [illegible] v. Tullukennathumsali, [illegible] Mr. Hore contended [illegible] Upon all these authorities and could therefore [illegible] Court had [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] stated that in all the cases cited by Mr. Hore, the defendants were "on leave," whereas the defendant in this case was merely passing through Bombay.

Mr. Hore submitted that the wording of the Letters Patent was very plain, to the effect that there must be "a dwelling" within the local limits of the Court, whilst in this case, according to the plaintiff's own admission, there was no such "dwelling," and as to whether the defendant was "on leave" or merely passing through a place on his way somewhere else, had nothing whatever to do with the question.

The Judge said that he was of the same opinion. It was quite clear to him that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, and the plaintiff would therefore have to seek for his remedy elsewhere, and the case was thereupon struck out.

Mr. Hore then stated that his client was quite willing to pay the amount he admitted to be due to the plaintiff, namely [illegible] Rs. [illegible], and of course the sum of Rs. 20 the amount of [illegible] had been put to by the proceedings, on the plaintiff giving him a receipt in full of all demands.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash [illegible]

[illegible] provided 500 tickets are taken [illegible] otherwise there will only be three prizes. Of the remainder

The Winner will take [illegible] Two-thirds.
The 2nd " " [illegible] One-fourth.
The 3rd " " [illegible] [illegible]-twelfth.

[illegible] Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged [illegible] of currency notes. Applications to be accompanied by remittance [illegible] be addressed and made payable, free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great E[illegible] Leger Sweep, Mhow.

INDIAN NEWS.

A SUCCESSFUL PETITION BY A PRISONER.—The prisoner Jonathan Lockwood, who was, on the 20th of February last, convicted by the Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, of house-breaking with the intention of committing an offence, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, sent a petition, a few days after his conviction, to the Hon'ble F. [illegible], District and Sessions Judge of the Twenty four Pergunnahs, complaining of the severity of the sentence. Upon receipt of the petition, the District Judge sent for the whole of the proceedings in the case, and made a record thereon to the effect that a month's rigorous imprisonment was quite sufficient for the ends of justice. An order was accordingly sent to the Superintendent of the Jail, requesting him to release the prisoner on the expiration of a month's rigorous imprisonment, and to bind him down to keep the peace in his personal recognisance of two hundred rupees for one year, and a surety for a like amount; and in default he was to be dealt with according to law. This order was received on the very day that Lockwood had completed his one month's rigorous imprisonment (19th March), and he was accordingly sent out under a proper escort to get a fit person to stand surety for him. But he was unable to furnish surety, and was accordingly ordered to be kept in simple imprisonment for one year. Against this order Lockwood petitioned the District Judge, who referred the matter to the magistrate of the district. The magistrate, after reviewing the whole case, ordered the release of the prisoner, after being bound down to keep the peace in his personal recognisance of two hundred rupees.—*Englishman*.

BIGAMY.—Mr. Hume, on behalf of Government, applied for a warrant at the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday last for the arrest of one William James D'Anselm, an employé in the Forest Department, Bugahar, charging him as above. The following evidence was adduced in support of the warrant:—

Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia D'Anselm said: I am residing at No. 4, Champatollah Lane. William Samuel D'Anselm was married to me on the 19th of August, 1867, in the Church of England Church at Chunar, by the Rev Mr. Sharp (marriage certificate put in). I remained with him up to 1871. He behaved badly towards me, and I left him on the 28th of March, 1871, and went to my guardians at Chunar from Calcutta. In October 1871 I received a letter from accused's sister, in consequence of which I came down to Calcutta and saw him (accused) with her, and lived with him for fifteen days, and then he was transferred by his employers, [illegible] & Co., to Cawnpore. Two months after I joined him there, and remained with him up to [illegible] to my guardians at Chunar. Some time in March, 1872, he returned to Chunar and remained there for fifteen days. He finally left me on the 18th June, 1872, and I have not seen him since. I know one Anne Maria Pressy. While living at No. 4, Champatollah Lane, I received some information from a Mr. Martin, in consequence of which I charge the accused with having committed bigamy by marrying Anne Maria Pressy during my life-time; and pray for a warrant for his arrest.

Anne Maria Pressy, residing at the Orphan Home No. 2, Grant's Lane, said that she knew W. S. D'Anselm to be the husband of complainant in 1871. He married her on the 9th June 1871, in the Old (or Mission) Church (marriage certificate put in). Before the marriage, he told her that his former wife was dead. She remained with him a month.

Application granted.

The warrant was directed to be sent up to Ghogah near Rajmahal, the place where accused is said to have, from recent information received, fixed his habitation.—*Indian Daily News*.

A BURMESE TRIBE.

[illegible] Shwegyeen District there is a race of [illegible] the [illegible] who seemingly live entire[illegible] and lead a quiet inoffensive life in [illegible] other tribes. Their principal occu[illegible] silk-worm rearing and boat making. [illegible] a species of mulberry which [illegible] cultivating. The cater[illegible] leaves which are safely [illegible] fed with the leaf [illegible] Of the cocoons [illegible] next year's [illegible]

[illegible] termi[illegible] Read [illegible] June, [illegible] the Eastern [illegible] cipality and [illegible] which they manage the making of [illegible]

Read memo b[illegible] ing out that the la[illegible] Municipality free, or [illegible] worth Rs. 20,150, and [illegible] thinks they should be at [illegible] proposed open space.

Resolution.—A copy of [illegible] should be forwarded to the [illegible] with a request that [illegible] their resolution, [illegible] tees agree with [illegible] expressed.

Read letter from the officiating Chief [illegible] 29th instant, asking for orders to [illegible] removal of rocks from Carnac Basin [illegible] provided in the budget for this work, is R[illegible] [illegible] officiating Chief Engineer [illegible] to proceed with the work.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE TO THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

[illegible] other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major, and out of India by his own medical attendant.

Years to serve.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	Years to serve.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—27TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

TRIAL OF MR. J. C. HALL.

[illegible] trial at the Sessions was that of Mr. James [illegible] Hall, who was charged with having, on the 1st of April [illegible], murdered one Gunpatrao [illegible] Mahomed, and one Bulwantrao [illegible]. A special jury was empanelled.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Hart, for the defence.

[illegible] the jury, the Advocate-General said that in this case the offence had been committed out of the territory [illegible] of the Court, but under Act 11 [illegible] Political Agent at Rewa Kanta, had granted a certificate under section [illegible] of the Act, stating that the offence was one which ought to be enquired into in British India. He (the Advocate-General) would hand in the certificate.

The Advocate-General then said that the enquiry the jury would [illegible] undertake that day was of a two-fold character; in the first place, as to the murder of the three men whose names they had heard read out by the Clerk of the Crown, and in the second place, as to the state of mind of the prisoner at the bar at the time the murders were committed. On the first point, he did not think they would have any doubt. The evidence which had been [illegible] before the magistrate appeared to be very clear. The prisoner at the bar was an officer in the employment of Government as Superintendent of [illegible] in the Native State, Guzerat [illegible] the district known as Rewa Kanta, and his immediate superior was Colonel Barton, the Political Agent there. The prisoner on the 31st of March was at [illegible], and crossed into Balasinore. He was attended by a guard of sowars. It appeared that for some time previous to the occurrence of the events which led to the death of the three men, the prisoner was in a state of considerable excitement. He was walking about with his gun in his hand, and generally showing indications of labouring under strong [illegible]. On the day in question he was excessively agitated, declining to ride, and walking along with his [illegible]. Shortly before the occurrence of the events which led to the death of those three men, the prisoner called for some brandy, and on its being produced, declined to take it, saying it had been poisoned. Shortly after this a proposition being made that he should suspend his march, and allow his tent to be pitched under a tree, he appeared to have raised his rifle, levelled it at his escort, and fired it four times in succession. The result was that three men were felled. Two had died on the spot, and the third had been carried into camp, and had died some days after. He (the Advocate-General) did not think there could be any doubt on the evidence adduced that the prisoner had fired the three shots from which the men died. As to the other point, the prisoner appeared, for some time before the 1st of April, to have been under very strong and continued delusions that his life was sought by the people of the country in which his duties were carried on. These delusions had attacked him as far back as 1870, and Colonel Barton would tell them that it is that year in consequence of certain information he received from a brother officer, he had been called upon to come and take charge of Mr. Hall, and receive him to his camp, and watch over him for some time till the effect of these delusions appeared to pass away. Colonel Barton would tell them that at that time his delusions had been clearly expressed. He had thought that the men of the country were driving with cattle upon him to take his life. He had insisted on having arms. And though at that time his conduct had been otherwise perfectly sane, and he was a most agreeable companion in Colonel Barton's camp, yet whenever the subject of these delusions was introduced it had a [illegible] effect on his mind. It was not till 1872 that he [illegible] was in had again appeared to affect him. [illegible] at Baroda, England at that time, and Doctor [illegible] the report he and the idea he formed [illegible] Mr. Hall should made, in which he [illegible] should be allowed be relieved from [illegible] going to another country [illegible] furlough to permit this monomania. Shortly after try [illegible] last year, Mr. Hall had gone to England [illegible] remained there three months. He had returned to India in the cold weather, and for some time appeared to have gone about his duties in a perfectly straightforward manner. But in March last Colonel Barton had received letters from him written in such a wild tone that he at once instructed Mr. Hall to give over charge of his duties, and leave the locality. This letter was dated the 23rd of March. On the very day the murder occurred, Colonel Barton got another letter, a passage of which he (the Advocate-General) thought he ought to read. (Reads [illegible]) This letter stated that he (the prisoner) was sorry his [illegible] letter should have exhibited any tokens of excitement, and that he had had a touch of the sun, and was afraid he should have to hand over his duties to Balwant Hur[illegible]. He also suspected that poison had been put into his food.) This letter, the Advocate-General said, had been written the day before the death of the three troopers took place, and was received by Colonel Barton after the event. The jury would see, therefore, that before this occurred the prisoner had expressed to his immediate superior the same fears he had expressed to his servants on the same day. After the prisoner had fired at and injured the men, he appeared to have gone off to a travellers' bungalow in the neighbourhood and remained there till he was taken into custody. From the travellers' bungalow, which was [illegible] place called Tarra, Mr. Hall had again written to Colonel Barton as follows (reads [illegible]). Mr. Hall regretted to be obliged to report that on the night preceding his departure the suspicious behaviour of his servants had compelled him to keep watch outside of his tent all night, as there were indications of a desire to seize and carry him off. On starting next morning he had met with the same suspicious behaviour, and believing he should soon be seized [illegible] perish ignominiously, he thought it better to bring matters to a [illegible], and fired three shots—he was afraid all had been fatal). On this letter being received, steps had been immediately taken to secure Mr. Hall, and Captain LaTouche and another police officer, Mr. Sou[illegible], proceeded to the bungalow where Mr. Hall was. They had found him standing at the door with a hunting knife in one hand and a gun within reach. He warned them off, but Mrs. Hall succeeded in getting the rifle and rushed with it to the officers. Captain LaTouche had afterwards [illegible] and brought to Bombay and placed [illegible] Asylum. [illegible] was stated that nothing was an offence which was done while the person was in a state of mind which rendered him not responsible for his actions, and it would be for the jury to say whether or not, under the circumstances, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the protection which was given to [illegible] section of the Code. [illegible] said—I am a [illegible] in the [illegible] Survey Department. I was with Mr. Hall in the end of March in the village of Borsirea. The night before we [illegible] that place I saw Mr. Hall [illegible] with a gun [illegible]

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS FOR VIEWING THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

(*Spectator.*)

ALREADY the first of the English parties for observing the Transit of Venus on December 9, of the present year, has sailed from our shores. It will not be long before the other observing parties follow; and already the busy note of preparation, which has so long been heard at Greenwich Observatory, is beginning to give place to the quiet preceding the time when we shall be awaiting news of the successes obtained by the various Expeditions. As we undertook, more than a year since, to criticise (justly, we believe, and not ineffectually, we are glad to say) the arrangements originally proposed by the Greenwich authorities, so we now undertake the pleasanter task of describing the part which this country is to take in solving the problem which has been called by Sir J. Herschel the noblest in astronomy, and in observing the phenomenon which has not been incorrectly spoken of as the most important astronomical event of the present century.

In the first place, we have to congratulate astronomers on a note-worthy enlargement of the English scheme of operations, and on a still more noteworthy modification of the plan on which such operations are to proceed. Originally, five stations only were to be occupied by this country; now, provision has been made for no less than nine, independently of the observatories at Madras, Cape Town, Melbourne and so on, which will take a part, and doubtless an effective part, in the work of observation. Originally, the authorities at Greenwich suggested only the application of what is called Delisle's method (depending on the observation of the absolute time of the beginning or ending of the transit) at the five selected stations, reserving for the transit of 1882 the application of Halley's method (depending on the observation of the duration of the transit); now, while they have very properly given up all thought of applying Halley's method in 1882 (for which occasion it has been shown to be quite unsuited), they will apply this beautiful and simple method next December at six out of the nine selected stations. Photography is also to be employed, according to methods suggested by Dr. De la Rue, the most eminent British astronomical photographer, at most of the [illegible]. [illegible] originally no British station had been provided for the North India, a region the suitability of which for the required observations had been, by a strange mischance, altogether overlooked. Now, this region is to be occupied, and not only by a photographic party (as was first proposed), but with all suitable appliances, both for employment of Halley's method and Delisle's, [illegible] of which this station will be eminently suitable.

But it is not by her own observations [illegible] that Great Britain is to solve the great problem which lies at the basis of Dimensional Astronomy. Indeed, important though the part she is to [illegible] undoubtedly is, we are compelled to assign a place [illegible] to America in this contest [illegible] inasmuch as the American Government [illegible] twice as much money for [illegible] parties, and has [illegible] than those to be occupied stations more difficult of arrangements made by this pied by England. [illegible] seemed to take little account of country [illegible] might do, and it may, perhaps, [illegible] what [illegible] that when we pointed out, in February, [illegible] that England should make provision to employ Halley's method at Southern stations, Sir George Airy replied that in all probability Russia would not occupy the corresponding Northern region, without which the application of Halley's method at Southern stations would be useless. All this, however, was very quickly corrected. Within a month news reached us that Russia would occupy no less than eleven Northern Halleyan stations; almost simultaneously we heard that America would occupy four more, and Germany one other station in the Northern hemisphere. Then came a period of hesitation, which, fortunately for the credit of British Astronomy, was but brief. It mattered little that the [illegible] Secretary of the Admiralty, in his place in Parliament, announced that though Halley's method would be applied at Kerguelen's Land, Rodriguez, and New Zealand, "very little reliance would be placed on it"; it quickly became known that in so speaking, [illegible] "had somehow misunderstood the Astronomer Royal," who, of course, would not really [illegible] the method he had praised so warmly in his [illegible] works. A further concession was promised [illegible] Board of Visitors at Greenwich, by a [illegible] urged Sir George Airy to apply to [illegible] new Southern Halleyan stations. A [illegible] rate interpretation was, indeed, given [illegible] proposed by the greatest English [illegible]

D'Anselm [illegible] in a certain class of [illegible] brought down to Calcutta for [illegible] tried at the Police, and very probably at the [illegible] Court. It appeared from the evidence of certain witnesses who gave their depositions before the Southern Division Magistrate last Monday, that Mr. D'Anselm entered the matrimonial state about seven years ago, being married at Chunar in 1867. In 1871 he came down to Calcutta, leaving his wife at Chunar, and here he contracted another marriage with Miss Adeline Passy at the Mission Church. Shortly after his second marriage, he deserted the lady, and got his sister to write up to Chunar to inform his wife that he was dead. That lady, however, was not to be caught with chaff of that kind, and immediately on receipt of the letter hurried down to Calcutta, where she found her husband alive and well. She nevertheless remained in total ignorance of the second marriage, and with her husband left Calcutta, and went to several places in the Upper Provinces, where D'Anselm got situations, but [illegible] long after he again deserted her, and she had [illegible] him since. Mrs. D'Anselm afterwards [illegible] aw[illegible] her husband's second marriage, and [illegible] out [illegible] both the ladies were friends of each [illegible] that D'A[illegible] has informed Miss Passy that [illegible] was dead. The cream of the whole thing [illegible] that D'Anselm [illegible] actually believes he is [illegible] of the law. In [illegible] letter written to his wife in reply to one of hers, written after she became aware of the second marriage he [illegible] to be (married to a native convert in the Roman Catholic Church, here. You will find, that that though bigamy is an offence punishable by the brigand [illegible] is not." Unfortunately, however, the hallucination under which he is labouring will shortly be rudely dispelled. Mr. Hume, on behalf of Government Solicitor, applied to the Southern [illegible] Magistrate for a warrant for his [illegible], which was [illegible] and in all probability [illegible] will be here soon, will have an opportunity of testing the law, which at present [illegible] believes to be favourable towards him.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

(*Englishman.*)

THE difference of opinion in the House of Lords regarding the new Indian Councils Act suggests some pregnant re[illegible]. Two peers who had held the office of Se[illegible] of State for India, and one who had [illegible] honours by due Viceroyalty, took part in it. According to the telegram, one of the former, Lord Halifax, expressed doubts as to its wisdom; the late Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, followed in the same sense, and recommended its postponement until the opinion of the Government of India could be obtained. "The Bill," concludes the telegram "was read a third time." We are not prepared to criticise the measure, for no one in India yet knows precisely what the measure is. Nor are we unwilling to concede that Lord Salisbury's assurance that it had the approval of the Earl of Mayo carries weight. But what we have at present to do with is the fact that a great measure affecting the constitution of the governing body in this country, is being pushed through Parliament without giving the Indian public a chance of discussing it, without affording the Indian Government an opportunity to express its views, and in opposition to the experienced [illegible] and the most experienced Secretary of State that the Queen's Government [illegible] yet given us. It is quite possible that the [illegible] dual measure is a wise one. If it obtained the approbation of Lord Mayo, it is very likely [illegible]. But what we would point out is that it forms, irrespective of the merits or demerits of the present [illegible], on India another great example of forcing down [illegible] Government [illegible], without allowing either [illegible]

Nor is it the [illegible] Indian public to be heard. [illegible] us within the past [illegible] with, the famine pan[illegible] to the English mind in [illegible] served as a [illegible] home politics. Then [illegible] of disgust with [illegible] through Parliament, by [illegible] the [illegible] usual discussion of the finances [illegible] the Legislative Council here was evaded, [illegible] a vast sum obtained without criticism by the [illegible] to be expended without restraint. Now, [illegible] is this new Councils Acts, introducing important changes (as it is believed) into the constitutional basis of the Indian Government. On not one of these subjects has the Indian public been allowed a hearing. In the first instance the London Press, in the last instance English Ministry, have [illegible] bit in their teeth, and rushed wildly on, indifferent [illegible], and contemptuous of the remonstrances, of the people most nearly concerned.

We used to complain that England took no interest in Indian affairs. The danger now is that her interest in us outstrips her knowledge. Partly through a more attractive class of books on India, partly through adventitious circumstances, the English Parliament and the English Press have of late devoted their attention to Indian questions in a degree altogether unknown ten years ago. But it is much easier to get up an interest with regard to a distant country than to learn the facts about it. We have seen this again and again in the case of Africa, [illegible] this moment [illegible] from [illegible] state of English [illegible] India. [illegible] Meanwhile every effort [illegible] knowledge [illegible] Indian subjects at home [illegible]

[illegible] The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been [illegible] to dispense with the services of sixteen of the [illegible] officers employed in connection with the [illegible]

[illegible] has left Calcutta for Jubbulpore [illegible] to arrange for the introduction [illegible] telegraph line between Calcutta [illegible] system of duplex telegraphy.

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CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Step by step the German Government, or Prince Bismarck as guiding and representing it, has moved on in the conflict with the Church of Rome, until a series of measures has been passed which, if mere human laws made by heretics can master the spirit of the Papacy, ought to produce the desired effect. The first step taken was to sketch out the system which it was thought desirable to set up, and of this system the three essential points were the banishment of the Jesuits and of those special agents of Rome who were supposed to be most zealous in the work of alienating the faithful from allegiance to their temporal sovereign, [illegible] amenable to the civil power of local [illegible] authorities suspected of disaffection, and the [illegible] training of priests in lay institutions. The [illegible] step was to visit with fine and imprisonment [illegible] and other prominent ecclesiastics who disregarded the provisions of the new system. The Prussian Government, which has not the slightest notion of striking with a gloved hand or of making itself in the least pleasant to any one, has fined and imprisoned bishops so vigorously, that, if a strong wholesome warning had been all that was wanted, no one could doubt that such a warning had been given. But it was found that this was not by any means enough. [illegible] were shut up, but they were still on the spot, and administered the affairs of their dioceses, and were looked [illegible] as its spiritual heads, very much as it they had not been shut up. They were merely badly-used officials. Prince Bismarck was obliged to go further, unless he was content to see himself and his plans openly beaten and baffled. He resolved that the offending ecclesiastics should be got rid of. But it was not enough to drive them out of Prussia. They might go to some neighbouring spot in Germany, and be nearly as troublesome as ever. The German Diet was therefore invited to come to the aid of the Chancellor, and it was by no means reluctant to do so. A Bill was introduced and passed a few weeks ago, by which any clergyman who has exercised authority, [illegible] to superior authority, in connexion with [illegible] from which he has been legally dismissed, or [illegible] illegally exercising his functions [illegible] against him in a proper Court, may be removed from his ordinary place of residence and interned and put under police supervision in a new place of residence assigned to him, or sent into exile out of Germany. The offender is also to be stripped of his rights [illegible] citizenship, and he cannot regain them without the sanction of the Federal Council. This is certainly [illegible] way of cutting the knot. Offending bishops [illegible] got rid of. They will be sent into exile or place, [illegible] and we may guess Protestant [illegible] with a vigilant police to watch over them. [illegible] expected that they will not do [illegible] may also at the option of the Government [illegible] of Germany altogether. But it is [illegible] they are to go unless indeed they [illegible] intimation was given that Luxemburg [illegible] a centre of clerical intrigue, but [illegible] that [illegible] obedient journals to state [illegible] experiment. Austria and [illegible] had better not try the [illegible] reluctant to mix themselves up [illegible] would be most [illegible] quarrel with Germany, even if the ecclesiastical [illegible] so; and certainly the French Government [illegible] in a position to shelter the exiles. As Prince Bismarck will himself not wish to get into controversies with neighbouring Powers about his deposed bishops, he will probably keep them in Germany, on the general principle of washing his dirty linen at home; and interning is perhaps as efficacious a mode of keeping a troublesome person quiet as could be devised.

But when the offenders have been got rid of, what is to happen to the spheres of spiritual authority thus bereft of their presiding care? There must necessarily be parish priests to carry on the daily work of the communion. There must be some competent persons to baptise, to marry, and to bury. If possible, there must be new bishops appointed in place of the offending ones who have been deposed. But a diocese can go on without a bishop much longer and better than a parish can go on without its priest. Babies [illegible] born and people will die, and human nature will [illegible] people marry, or wish to marry, whatever statesmen and priests may do or however much they may [illegible]. Prince Bismarck thinks he has devised, and [illegible] Prussian Parliament has sanctioned, a scheme for [illegible] with priests. Either the patron will [illegible] of the stamp which the State ap[illegible] will not. If he does, nothing could be [illegible] a priest provided without delay [illegible] parish may be supposed [illegible]

[illegible] Government are [illegible] forgotten, that some [illegible] of the revenue of the empire are [illegible] the world—by a few nobles. We admit [illegible] is a historical explanation if not a political [illegible] for this state of things in the past. [illegible] we strike the balance between the small sums paid as tribute to the Paramount Power, or £741,465 last year, and the allowances and assignments paid out of the taxation of the 15s millions directly under British rule, or £1,749,800, we find the balance against the Chiefs increased by a million sterling. The question is worthy of any Indian official who aspires to be a financier—how to harmonise [illegible] custom and political expediency with the clear [illegible] of making the 153 Chiefs contribute their fair share to the imperial treasury.

Of the three questions raised by our feudatory [illegible] perhaps the most serious is that which is military. Our readers may rely on these figures which, [illegible] supplied by the many annual reports according to [illegible] tables of the Calcutta Statistical Committee, show [illegible] armies maintained by the native nobles:—

Provinces.	Field guns.	Serviceable.	Other guns.	Serviceable.	Total serviceable.	Artillerymen.	Regulars.	Foot Irregulars.	Special Bodies.	Trained Infantry, &c.	Total.	Regulars.	Feudal Horse.	Other Irregulars, &c.	Total.
Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.W. Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajpootana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Presidency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] figures do not, of course, all represent efficient [illegible] or serviceable guns, but they are in any respect sufficiently suggestive. They show that a considerable portion of the fifteen millions of taxation which we surrender to our native nobles is spent in maintaining a force which the experience of the Mutiny proves may be either very dangerous or decidedly advantageous to the empire, according as it is controlled, and [illegible] which has called forth the public animadversions of the present Commander-in-Chief. They [illegible] 3,488 serviceable and 1,764 unserviceable guns, or 5,252 [illegible] all; 9,780 trained native Artillerymen to work [illegible] we have abolished native [illegible] guns [illegible] except on our frontier, [illegible] 64,172 Cavalry and [illegible] this Infantry. [illegible] the most liberal [illegible] proportion [illegible] the majority of the adult males of the native [illegible] Allow that they are scattered over the [illegible] Yet the fact remains [illegible] significant [illegible] guns. It is well that we should know this.

SPORTING NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

([illegible] Correspondent.)

So [illegible] a little little of sporting events that have come off in the Colonies during the last month, my letter will resemble the account [illegible] snakes in Ireland, for there have been no sporting events of any consequence in [illegible] world, and our coursing events cannot have much interest for Indian readers. So I must content myself with such items of stray news as I can pick up. And first as to future racing events in Victoria, which from the published list of entries promises well. Thus, the Breeders' Plate for the autumn meeting of 1875 has secured [illegible] nominations; the Champagne Stakes at the same meeting, 68; the Derby for the spring meeting in 1875, 66; the St. Leger in the autumn meeting of 1876, 72; the A. [illegible] C. Sires' Produce Stakes at the same meeting, also 72; the A. J. C. Mares' Produce Stakes for the spring meeting of 1876, [illegible] the spring meeting of 1877, [illegible] the largest [illegible] horses [illegible] race [illegible] Colonies. On [illegible] same [illegible] soon

TITLES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

In the latter part of Mr. Bryce's account of Iceland in the *Cornhill Magazine* he gives a [illegible] picture of a state of society in which [illegible] perfectly civilized in their thoughts and [illegible] condition not much above that of [illegible] feature of very primitive life they [illegible] all its fulness. They have hardly any surnames, and they have no titles. A man is simply Sigurd; if you wish to distinguish him from some other Sigurd, he is simply Sigurd Magnusson. If you go to a house and wish to see its mistress, you ask for nobody but plain Ingeviorg, or if you wish to be formal, you do not call her Lady or Mrs., but only Ingebiorga Sigurdsdottir. For in Iceland, as in old Rome, a married woman is known by her father's name; she cannot take the surname of her husband, because he has no surname for her to take. In all this we are carried back to the days when the smallest man in Athens or Rome could not call Perikles or Cæsar anything but Perikles or Cæsar—nay [illegible] when he could not call Agariste or Julia anything but Agariste or Julia. At Rome, to be sure, there were little delicacies about the use of *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*; while Perikles could be nothing but Perikles in the mouth of anybody, he whom the outer world called Cæsar would be known to an inner circle as Caius. So in the Universities a man is spoken to from the first moment of introduction by his *cognomen*, allowing for a few exceptional cases in which, owing to some special charm either in the man himself or in his *praenomen*, the *praenomen* is used instead. But Greeks, Romans, Icelanders, and undergraduates all agree in calling a man by nothing but one or other of his real names. Even in Iceland there are respectful ways of marking official rank, as when a man speaks to the Governor or the Bishop, but there is nothing like our fashion of putting a handle to the name of everybody. We use [illegible] last phrase of set purpose; people constantly say that such a man has got a title, that he has got a "handle to his name," when he is made anything which gives him a right to be called Sir or [illegible] books of landed gentry, and people who write letters to explain how, though they are not peers, they are still noblemen, draw a distinction between "titled" and "untitled" nobility, or gentry, or whatever word they choose to express that foreign thing which the law of England has always so unkindly refused to acknowledge. When people say that the new lord or baronet or knight has got a "title," or a "handle," they forget that he has been called by a "title," or a "handle," ever since the first time that his nurse spoke of him as "Master Tommy," or perhaps more familiarly as "Master Poppet." We are so much in the habit of giving everybody titles, just as we are so much in the habit of talking in prose, that we have got to be as unconscious of the one process as of the other. We are so constantly in the habit of giving everybody the titles of Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Master, that we forget that all these are titles, and we fancy that no one bears a title but those who are called Lord, Lady, or Sir. In fact, the smaller everyday titles are more strictly and purely titles than the others, because they are mere titles, while the others are in most cases titles and something more. Duke, Earl, Bishop, are not mere titles; they wear badges of actual rank; they [illegible] originally, and still to some extent, descriptions of [illegible] But [illegible] Mr. and Mrs., not to express [illegible] other but simply to [illegible] what passes for the [illegible] of [illegible] Icelandic [illegible] The custom [illegible] undoubtedly [illegible] of official descriptions. [illegible] Earl, or [illegible] the Bishop, or anything else greater or smaller, to mark himself from those [illegible] who hold some other office [illegible] official description [illegible] slides into the title used, not merely to describe office, [illegible] to express respect. But, as long as the description marks out any definite office, or even any definite rank, it is not a mere title; it really serves to point out what the man is, and not merely to avoid the necessity of calling him by his simple Christian or surname. If John Churchill is Duke of Marlborough, we call him Duke of Marlborough, not merely to avoid calling him John Churchill, but to express the fact that he is [illegible] of Marlborough. But if John Churchill is [illegible] but John Churchill and we call him [illegible] Churchill, we do so, not to express any [illegible] merely to avoid the seeming rudeness [illegible] simply John Churchill. Thus the Ice[illegible] the official rank of the Governor [illegible] he differs from us in holding [illegible] Ingebiorg have no need to [illegible] Signed and Ingebiorg.

Esquire,' and it has an old sound when a magistrate qualifying describes himself as "A. B. Esquire." Whether a sheriff who is a Baronet should sign himself, as [illegible] commonly does, "Sir A. B., Baronet," we doubt. [illegible] not rather sign himself "A. B., Baronet," as his description, and wait for other people to give him the title of Sir?

Besides the substantive title or description, there is the honorary adjective and the honorary periphrasis. There are much older than mere titles; [illegible] are as old as Homer. What our modern [illegible] have done is simply to stiffen them, so that everybody knows exactly which to apply to everybody. But it is odd how the substantives and adjectives got confounded, as they were things of the [illegible] which excluded one another. It is now thought [illegible] to call a privy councillor a peer's son [illegible] "Right Hon. A. B., Esquire." [illegible] thing early in the last century [illegible] was more rational. A [illegible] "Esquire" is therefore [illegible] description [illegible] also entitled to the complimentary [illegible] able." The substantive and the adjective in no [illegible] exclude one another. One might make a long list of usages in the way [illegible] which are absurd and ungrammatical; as, for instance, the last new [illegible] affectation, "The Reverend the Honourable A. B.," which seems to have just displaced "The Honourable and Reverend A. B.," which is grammatical and intelligible. But it is enough to point out the [illegible] absurdity of such phrases as "Her Majesty," "Her Majesty the Queen," and the like. They are vulgar corruptions of the fine old formula "the Queen's Majesty." When the King, Prince, Duke, or other exalted person has once been described, it is sense and grammar to go on speaking of "his Majesty," "his Highness," "his [illegible]" but it is clearly ungrammatical to talk of "his Majesty" when nothing has gone before for "his" to refer to. And "Her Majesty the Queen," can all the heralds in the land parse these words? When Charles the [illegible] greeted Laud on his highest promotion with the words "My Lord's Grace of Canterbury, you are welcome," he spoke the King's English; but "His Grace the Archbishop [illegible] and from [illegible] vulgarisms men were of old free at Athens, and they are still free in Iceland.

THE EFFECT OF CHANGES OF WEAPONS ON TACTICS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

The question as to what change will be made in the manner of taking troops into battle by the improvement in fire-arms is an interesting one at present. All military students know Jomini's opinion on the subject, namely, that they would probably have an influence upon the details of tactics, but that in great strategic operations, and the grand combinations of battles, victory would now, as ever, result from the application of the principles which has led to the success of great Generals in all ages. The best mode, perhaps, of elucidating the subject (which becomes one of the greatest importance [illegible] the repeated improvements in fire-arms that have [illegible] place during the last two years) is to [illegible] condition of military weapons at [illegible] and consider the manner in which the [illegible] war were applied by one of the [illegible] of military history during each [illegible] During the second Punic War the [illegible] consisted of swords, spears, javelins [illegible] all being of different [illegible] sufficient for our purpose [illegible] into two classes. The [illegible] The javelins and bows [illegible] will be seen at once that [illegible] same time [illegible] excellent [illegible] and means of [illegible] at his [illegible] only add [illegible] thus [illegible] the treaty [illegible] a true consular appo[illegible] the total stoppage [illegible] desirable [illegible] object [illegible] fruitlessly contended we [illegible] either influence public [illegible] to such an extent [illegible] will [illegible] must [illegible] countries to such [illegible] supply will cease [illegible] being unattainable. Now [illegible]ever may happen in Turkey and Egypt, it is hopeless to expect to work upon the public opinion [illegible] Arabia and the Persian Gulf, to which countries, [illegible] behind, the mass of the seaborne slaves are exported. [illegible] there remains, therefore, only the second alternative—viz., to civilise the slave-producing countries. To do this we must, in the first place, obtain a new treaty from Zanzibar, giving us power over slave caravans, and the right to hoist the British flag on the main land. The site for the settlement should be chosen with the greatest care, and the existence of a safe and ample harbour should be a [illegible] the port should be made a free port, and it should be the coaling station for the subsidised mail steamers. Such a settlement would shortly become not only the emporium of East African commerce, but also a centre from which would radiate British civilisation and British influence, and from it, in course of time, would be sent out subsidiary establishments, either military or commercial, as might be found best, into the heart of the slave-supplying districts. With English influence once firmly established in the interior, and with a vigilant guard of the coast, both on shore and afloat, we might eventually stop this detestable traffic, but no half measures have a chance of success.

It will be objected to this scheme that it entails interference with the sovereign rights of an independent state. But what was the recent treaty? Was it a friendly exchange of mutual advantages? Was it not rather, like all our slave-trade treaties in the Eastern seas, simply a one-sided bargain extorted by the strong from the weak? Are not all our dealings with slave traders based upon the feeling that in these dealings we are justified by something higher than mere international law? And why, if we have moved in this direction a certain distance with the approbation of our own consciences and of the civilised world, are we to stop short when a little further advance will lead us to victory?

To stand still is worse than useless, to advance will be success.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. G. HEATH, Rear Admiral.

Holmwood, Surrey, May 27.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

A lively imagination is one of the gifts of a great many Frenchmen, and it is no more than the truth to say that its flights are sometimes aided by a stupendous ignorance of the most essential facts. It might be supposed that the French political world had plenty to occupy it at the present time in the complicated and unsatisfactory state of the affairs of the country, in the impossibility of forming a Government with a working majority in the Assembly, or of escaping from the vicious circle in which parties revolve, to the utter exclusion of progress towards a settlement. Nevertheless, in and about the Versailles Theatre yesterday, a great many persons forgot their internal difficulties in the discussion of an imaginary pretender to the Crown of Spain. [illegible] is no longer a collateral Hohenzollern, one of those posed to [illegible] who abound in Germany, and who are sup[illegible] vacant throne, who [illegible] ready to take a rich wife or fill a [illegible] date now put forward is no need Amadeus I. The candi[illegible] derick Charles himself. The [illegible] man than Prince Fre[illegible] sailles have composed a tale which [illegible] of Paris and Ver[illegible] their ingenuity. Prince Bismarck, they [illegible] does honour to [illegible] at the rivalry and not very friendly feelings which have long existed between the Prince Imperial of Germany and his cousin, and fears that after the present Emperor's death his successor will find it inconvenient to have near the throne a kinsman who may form a party of his own and attain to undue influence in the country. To obviate this, Prince Bismarck we are told has offered the Throne [illegible] Spain to Prince Frederick Charles, and lest he should [illegible] tempted to accept it, has suggested the realisation [illegible] the great idea of an Iberian Empire, which the Portuguese, hitherto so averse from it, would not fail to accept joyfully as soon as they knew who was to rule them. The Prussian Prince is not the man to be sent out of the country as his Italian forerunner was. He is no carpet knight, but a stern disciplinarian with an iron hand, and he will revive the military power of the nation and make the Spaniards proud of themselves and of their Emperor. The Spaniards have always affected contempt of the Italians, while some of the most glorious events in their annals are connected with the name of a German Emperor. The accession of their new sovereign would be the signal of their resurrection as a nation and the opening of a glorious era. Italy supplied Spain with a King, but could do nothing to maintain him on his throne when irreconcilable factions made it too hot to hold. Germany is differently situated, and, if necessary, an expedition to the Peninsula would be but a pleasant summer excursion for a few brigades of her laurel-crowned army. Every objection has been foreseen and provided against by the devisers of this notable scheme, who choose to ignore the fact that no foreigner, however great his reputation, will ever be acceptable to the Spaniards as a Monarch to reign over them. Their unbounded national pride renders every such scheme impracticable. In spite of their blunders, mistakes, crimes, and miseries, they still in their hearts think themselves the greatest people on earth. Their Españolismo is their strongest feeling, and makes them intolerant of everything approaching foreign control, dictation, or government. You will have seen that the canard of the Hohenzollern candidates was received in Madrid with disgust and indignation, and, of course, with ridicule, and that Count Hatsfield, who was said to have been sent there in connexion with the scheme, merely went to replace Count Canitz, who has been transferred elsewhere, and is going on leave until the 1st of November [illegible]

[illegible] FIJI:

THE [illegible] COMMISSIONS ON BOARD AND THE [illegible] H.M.S. [illegible]

The *Fiji Times* of the 25th March states that the King and principal chiefs went on board H.M.S. Pearl [illegible] double canoe at 11 a.m. on the 21st March, [illegible] accompanied by Mr. Thurston and Mr. [illegible]

After seeing some shell fired and looking at the guns, the chiefs were assembled in a circle on the quarter-deck in Fijian fashion, the officers of the Pearl being assembled on deck to witness the meeting.

Mr. Thurston then, by the King's desire, informed the chiefs that they were called upon to give effect to the verbal offer of cession of the Government of Fiji, and read to them the letter which he had prepared for the King's signature.

The letter, which runs as follows, was then signed by the King, Roko Tui [illegible] having, in the Fijian manner, called all to witness that it was their will that the offer should now be renewed, and the chiefs all [illegible] assenting in strict Fijian style:—

"On board H. M. S. Pearl,
"Levuka, 21st March, 1874.

"To Commodore Goodenough and Consul Layard, the two chiefs sent out by Her Britannic Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to visit Fiji.

"We, with the chiefs of Fiji, have thought over [illegible] letter which was brought to us by Mr. Thurston [illegible] of the month of January, and after [illegible] over I now say to you, Sirs, that [illegible] give the government of our Kingdom [illegible] the Queen of Great Britain, and let the [illegible] told Mr. Thurston some time ago to pre[illegible] and [illegible] document of promises to us. [illegible] my word to you.—I am,

(Signed) CAKOBAU R.
(Signed) HENRY [illegible], Private Secretary.
(Signed) JOHN B. THURSTON."

The letter was then handed to Commodore Goodenough by Mr. Thurston, according to the King's desire, saying [illegible] the King [illegible] the Queen of England in dealing with the Fijian [illegible] and Commodore Goodenough spoke to [illegible] King and chiefs as follows, being interpreted [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Moore:—

"I receive this intimation of the wish of [illegible] the government [illegible] Her Majesty [illegible] officers to care for the [illegible] to protect the dwellers [illegible] For myself and [illegible] both be disgraced [illegible] shall come to you [illegible] "When the [illegible] Europe had to tell these things [illegible] Prussia, which a breaking [illegible] to follow him government [illegible] now is [illegible] chiefs, what [illegible]

[illegible] day will [illegible] evidently [illegible] night's dispatch [illegible] verdict. Even the friendly [illegible] apology and thinks [illegible] which [illegible] hands, and which diverts him from [illegible] the thread of his discourse, and [illegible] to resemble a dialogue rather than a [illegible] oratory. This is quite the effect produced [illegible] by the [illegible] report in to-day's [illegible] The *République Française* describes the [illegible] of political hatred which caused the [illegible] of the Government of 1848 to be received as a personal enemy by the adversaries of Democracy and of the Republic, and then proceeds to damn him with faint praise. After such a phrase M. Gambetta's organ can afford to be generous to the rival of the ex-dictator. The *Siècle* is but tepid in its laudation of a harangue which it defines as eminently instructive, and which it declares to have disconcerted the Right by its moderation. The *Constitutionnel* does not mince its disapproval. "What has become," it says, "of that fine carriage of the head, that majestic attitude, which produced such an effect 25 years ago? Then M. Ledru Rollin filled the tribune, now he scarcely occupies it, and the effect he produces is that of a corpulent English brewer. On both Left and Right the disappointment was general at the sight of these sad remnants of former greatness. There was a total want of energy or repartee, no ardour, no fire. His speech might be condensed into two lines. He told the Assembly it had no right to lay hands on the [illegible] of the elector, and that if it did so it would cancel its own powers. All the rest was [illegible] and [illegible]. Sure," concludes the *Constitutionnel*, "[illegible] and [illegible] instances of M. Ledru Rollin, [illegible] has now, like the philosophical rat in the fable, nothing to do but to creep back into the cheese in which [illegible] himself an opulent retreat." The [illegible] regrets [illegible] these things from M. Ledru Rollin, and regrets that he spoke [illegible] labyrinth of little [illegible] "To-day [illegible]" it says, "how little remains of a Radical when the [illegible] of speech abandon him and his voice fails him and he [illegible] become heavy and ungraceful. The Chamber listened at first with curiosity and would have listened afterwards with attention if he had spoken as it had a right to expect; but the emptiness of his sonorous phrases soon became manifest and after that the Assembly somewhat lost its gravity."

The *Constitutionnel* ironically laments the decline of the giant and stentorian demagogue of 1848, now become almost a driveller. The Bonapartist sheet predicts that the Radical journals will abound in panegyrics, and that the most ardent in eulogium will be the *République Française*, which will bury under roses, or rather under poppies, the extinguished star of which the return to the horizon caused [illegible] uneasiness [illegible] M. Gambetta. Nevertheless the *Constitution* is of opinion that M. Ledru Rollin ought to be heard again before condemnation, and that he may take his revenge another day. This seems rather doubtful. This is certainly not an epoch of political and Parliamentary giants in France, and yet the great men of 1848 do not shine in 1874. M. Louis Blanc proved a failure in the National Assembly of 1871, and now M. Ledru Rollin has done even worse. To-night's *Journal de Paris* reproaches the men of the Right for having taken any notice of what it calls M. Rollin's buffooneries and solemnities, and says that they should have contented themselves with observing the despondency of the Left, the despair with which they beheld the [illegible] of their [illegible], and were [illegible] to confess to themselves that the great god Pan was dead.

It is undeniable that M. Ledru Rollin said some things that enraged the Right and the Bonapartists, the more so [illegible] they were true. Among these was his declaration that there were Legitimists among the insurgents of June, 1848.

M. Ledru Rollin's speech has been the subject of general conversation to-day. All the Deputies expressed an opinion on the subject, but very few a favourable one. Most of his hearers find that the speaker's voice has become more hollow, his language more sluggish, and that his gestures have lost that fire and dignity which formerly made of Ledru Rollin an irresistible Tribune. In the lobbies, knots of Deputies gathered to discuss the arguments advanced by Ledru Rollin in his speech. It must be admitted that Ledru Rollin's appearance in the Tribune as the defender of universal suffrage acted as a rare stimulant on the adversaries of that system. In the lobbies a Deputy, who so far has not yet appeared in the Tribune, but whom great success awaits there, expressed an opinion on the Electoral Bill which was enthusiastically approved by his hearers—all Conservatives. He said:—

"I reject the project of the Commission, just as M. Ledru Rollin does, but from a different motive. I demand the suppression of Universal Suffrage, which is the galloping consumption of France, for it is Universal Suffrage which will kill this country. You say the Assembly cannot lay hands on Universal Suffrage because that body is constituted by it, but you admit that it can lay hands on the capital from which it draws its salary. You must be consistent. I maintain that, in an Assembly which may dispose of the public fortune, there should be no members but such as have been sent there by those to whom a part of the public fortune belongs. No one ought to be an elector unless, as a landlord, capitalist, or tradesman, he possesses something. By what right shall the man who possesses nothing give the right to another of disposing of the public fortune, no parcel of which belongs [illegible]? And then, to justify this monstrous theory, you [illegible] to invent Socialist doctrines, and to sink [illegible] mad expression of them, the Commune. For [illegible] Socialism itself is but the first practical application of the right of electing to give a man who possesses [illegible] progressive taxation, equality [illegible] who may [illegible] and other such things—that is [illegible] You say that the masses would [illegible] laid on Universal Suffrage. I think they would indeed. They risk nothing, they possess nothing; they have everything to gain. It is the everlasting strife between him who has and him who has not. Those who have not are everywhere more numerous than those who have, and whenever a candidate says he will take from those who possess to give to those who have nothing he is sure to be elected. There are in France [illegible] two parties which can face Universal Suffrage—the Republic and the Empire, because both appeal to the ignorance and inordinate appetites of the people, and both promise endless enjoyment and infinite prosperity. Both the Republic and the Empire have common objects of hatred; both execrate the Aristocracy and the Bourgeoisie, which are the two forms of the two Monarchies, traditional or modern. Well, then, if French [illegible] Bourgeoisie do not wish to see their end, they must have the courage to suppress Universal Suffrage and give a vote to those only who have reason to dread [illegible] perils. Those who, during the insurrection of the Commune, were behind the walls of Paris, had not been excluded from Universal Suffrage. They were citizens, and yet their whole hatred was turned against the French Army. Towards the Germans and their army they were humble and obsequious. The cleverest thing the Republicans and Imperialists had done was to persuade the nation it would revolt if Universal Suffrage was suppressed. That was not true. The nation wants to be governed. The government of the country by the country is a formula which is never realised. The country desires no better than to be freed from that responsible burden, the universal vote and since the Republicans and Bonapartists have made the country believe it would revolt if Universal Suffrage were taken away from it, the best thing the Monarchists [illegible] to do is to suppress it, to prove that it is not true."

The general debate on the Electoral Bill was resumed to-day. M. Bathie replied to M. Louis Blanc, who refuted the anti-Republican doctrines of M. de Meaux, [illegible] naturally defended the project elaborated by [illegible] he specially insisted on the fact [illegible]

reignty of Fiji, with all [illegible] time and territorial [illegible] privileges, [illegible]

Article 10.—The Government [illegible] transfer to Her Britannic Majesty [illegible] King Cakobau [illegible] other assets [illegible] Crown lands [illegible] schedule B. [illegible]

Liabilities of the Fijian Government as [illegible] March, [illegible] Thurston and Capt. [illegible] 1873 [illegible] sterling.

Memorandum [illegible]

Estimate [illegible] Crown Lands [illegible] at a Conference [illegible] Swan[illegible]

[illegible] Upper Navua [illegible] and Kadavu [illegible] South Viti Levu (W.) [illegible] Lau [illegible]

These lands are [illegible] area doubtful.

These lands have [illegible] Swanston, [illegible] federation. The G[illegible] pertaining thereto [illegible] the Island of [illegible] plant; the provincial enclosed reserve known [illegible] the municipality of L[illegible] lure, and material [illegible] possession at the [illegible] branches of [illegible] per return [illegible]

RETURN [illegible]

[illegible] said that [illegible] to find his [illegible] Bill disputed [illegible] regiment. M. [illegible] the cheers of the [illegible] to meet ex[illegible] particularly [illegible] repairs the [illegible] a vote being [illegible] read a second time; the [illegible] we have been accustomed [illegible] There were 233 Ayes against [illegible] the 64 votes which carried the De[illegible] change the majority from side to side. [illegible] there will be a hot debate on the first [illegible] Bill for the freedom of higher education.

A COLONIAL HELP.

I [illegible] my observations, and proceed to embody them in my sentiments. The last few days have shown me two things. One is that men require to be taught the art of putting out a fire, and women how to make [illegible]

Look at that girl of mine, who came to me from the [illegible]. One of the Featherston selections. She had the certificates of two ministers as to her moral training, and I have every reason to believe that nothing could be finer than her knowledge of the catechism; and no girl could possibly show a more complete or a more total indifference than she did to her personal appearance. She was the most simple-minded creature I think I ever beheld. It is possible that she may have heard of a darning needle; but with respect to its application to the heel of a stocking, the thing had never crossed her mind. And I am quite sure that up to the time of her departure from my household she never gave any one the opportunity of saying to her [illegible] My opinion is she had never in the course of her earthly career permitted herself to be placed in a position which would permit of such a compliment being paid her; poor simple-minded, [illegible] unsophisticated Susan! Well, I remember when she entered my service that I called her to me and told her that it was quite possible before I died I might require a cup of tea. The hour would be somewhere about seven in the morning. Could she wake herself a little before that period, and could she light a fire? She said she was bad at the first, but was quite equal to the last. I agreed to hold myself responsible for the waking department and in fulfilment of my promise I commenced at the [illegible] the door about six o'clock the next morning, [illegible] hour I effected a [illegible] I began with a few gentle raps with my knuckles. There was no response from within. I then [illegible] the heel of a boot, afterwards a boot-jack. I went [illegible] at the handle of the door first to the right, and then [illegible], but still there was no response. Then I went outside and pelted the wall with stones and pounded it with axe-handles and things hard of [illegible]. I [illegible] that part of the wall nearest to where her head was located. Still there was no response. Then I played tunes on the window panes of her window with a door key and the tips of my fingers alternately. I made more knocks at the door, struck more blows at the back of her head from the outside, when within a little inside of the three-quarters of an hour I had the satisfaction of discovering that I hadn't a corpse in my house. My [illegible] would be out directly, and in a few seconds under [illegible] she fulfilled her promise. I think she had turned round [illegible] for her second sleep.

Then I became interested in this girl, and I [illegible] myself in a place where I commanded a complete view of the kitchen, without being observed in return. I was anxious to learn how to light a fire, in case some time or other under some peculiar exigency I should be called upon to perform such an operation on my own account. I didn't want to humiliate myself to the extent of asking the girl how it was done, for fear it should make her proud and discontented with her station in life. I wanted to see her do it,—that was all, and I did see her do it. Taking four logs of wood, she laid them solid as a bricklayer would lay bricks. Then she [illegible] several leaves out of a boy's spelling-book which was lying convenient, and spread them with fresh butter taken from the [illegible], intended for a week's consumption. She spread the butter after the manner of spreading toast. Having accomplished this she [illegible] on the logs and put the pieces of buttered [illegible] in the cavity. Then she struck a match, and ignited the paper which she had made [illegible]. Then she dropped the logs [illegible] flame, and added [illegible] more logs. After this she [illegible] back [illegible]. The flame [illegible] the crevices of the wood, but [illegible] got late, and showed an inclination to die [illegible] intelligent and intellectual girl, with [illegible] of mind, took half of a sperm candle [illegible] of matches, [illegible] together with torn pages [illegible] the timber, and these she distributed broadcast [illegible] her. There was a blaze of a different [illegible] enabled her to complete her toilet [illegible] on each foot. But [illegible] to the extent of half a [illegible] stubborn nature, and the wood was of a damp [illegible]. The girl with a [illegible] appeared to have a [illegible] her efforts by wrap[illegible] noble spirit of her own, [illegible] a fragment of newspaper, [illegible] ping up some pork dripping, but the fat melting [illegible]. There was a temporary [illegible] then my Cinderella immediately extinguished [illegible] and she commenced [illegible] became melancholy [illegible] front. After this she relapsed to hook her dress in [illegible] when as I surmised, she was into deep meditation [illegible] she went out into the yard, came [illegible] piled on more logs of wood, lit several matches [illegible] which she placed where they could be [illegible] holding ground. This appeared to [illegible] made to relieve, but perhaps not adequate relief to afford her [illegible] a kerosine tin, and finding by trial [illegible] mind, for [illegible] contents in it, she eased her feelings by [illegible] that [illegible] large percentage upon the ignited matches, throwing a sudden rush of sheet flame up the chimney. There [illegible] smoke followed, and the fire was as [illegible] it had never been, so that not a spark [illegible] used to allow of even so much as a re[illegible] Then the girl finished the lacing of [illegible] boots and pulled up her socks or whatever [illegible] may go by, and finished off by a toast on her finger nails. I felt like a guilty being on witnessing the unsuccessful efforts of so worthy a female. I became downcast, and emerging from my concealment, I wandered through the purlieus of the city to pursue my reflections. I thought what a treasure that girl would be to her husband when she became his wife. So full of patience and long-suffering. So fertile of resources, trying in rapid succession the effect of fresh butter, boxes of matches, sperm candles, pork dripping, kerosine, more matches, more wood, more everything. Still pursuing my meditations, I [illegible] wending my way homewards [illegible] when my attention was drawn to a stream of flame issuing from a chimney. It was the chimney attached to my own tenement. I [illegible] and entered. A fire that would have reduced [illegible] to cast steel in almost no time was consuming [illegible] intense heat at the expense of [illegible] of firewood. Steam was [illegible] of the spout of the kettle with sufficient force to have set a donkey-engine going. And where was [illegible]? She was reading the "Wanted" in the columns of a journal upon which I have [illegible]. She said she didn't think my place would suit her. I said I was very sorry indeed to hear her say so—that she suited me admirably and that I thought if she made the acquaintance of any single man who dealt in firewood, he would marry her right off. I still, however, I had too much pride about me to keep her against her inclination. She could go at once. She went. Upon taking stock at her departure I found all the fresh butter, all the kerosine, pork dripping, sperm candles, and matches had been consumed. I also missed two legs of a wooden bedstead which had been stowed away in the wash-house, and to this hour I am unable to account for their absence.—"*Snyder*," in the [illegible] *Herald*.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SIR LEOPOLD HEATH ON THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—That the public interest in the [illegible]pression of the East African slave trade has in no way diminished is shown by the large and influential meeting recently held to discuss this subject, and I believe Mr. [illegible] rightly expressed the opinion of the country when he said at Stafford House that "England had taken it [illegible], and having partially succeeded, did not [illegible] be beaten;" and as I had [illegible] honour of commanding for more than three years the squadron employed in the suppression of that trade, I venture to ask your permission to give expression in your columns to the opinions I have formed upon the subject.

The magnitude of the crusade which England has undertaken, and the difficulties in the way of carrying it to a successful result are not, I think, fully realised either by Government or by those who lead public opinion in the matter. It does not seem to be recognised that waging war against the slave trade is really waging war against the institution of slavery itself. I am aware that in official correspondence and diplomatic intercourse it is always attempted most carefully to deny this; but if it be true, as stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, that an annual importation of from 2000 to 4000 slaves is necessary for keeping up the slave population in the comparatively small island of Zanzibar, and of something like 20,000 to keep up that of the littoral of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, then I think it must be conceded that stopping the slave trade means practically the gradual extinction of slavery itself. Now warring against East African slavery in Arabia means warring against the habits and customs as to domestic servitude of a whole nation—habits and customs sanctioned, or believed to be sanctioned, by the religion of the people—habits and customs of such long standing that they have become almost instinctive and ineradicable by any but the most decisive measures. Just suppose it possible that an attempt were made not only to force upon the ladies of England the gradual giving up of the greater number of their ladies'-maids, but even the giving up of the greater number of their household servants, and that the only method of retaining their [illegible] gradual [illegible]

[illegible] this way it is [illegible] an Arab horse in Koh-i-Noor, for which [illegible] year, he has been offered and refused £1,000. As we have of late years seen such horses as Dagworth, Long Gerou, Hercules, and V[illegible] produced from Arab crosses it is no [illegible] that our breeders are beginning to return [illegible] strain, which has made the English racehorse [illegible] though it takes two or three generations to [illegible] English. Mr. Hunter has also brought two [illegible] The former [illegible] from India, Ashbourne and John [illegible] his top gone, but is handsome enough to look at, as far [illegible] took none the [illegible] his understandings are very [illegible] shoulder horse, though [illegible] for the voyage. The other, from his blood, proves very [illegible] not so handsome, and [illegible] station, and such, I believe, is useful in any [illegible] likely to be his destiny.

Mr. Thacker, [illegible]inary surgeon and Government remount agent at Calcutta, arrived from India by the mail, with the view of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the [illegible]sources of Australia in the matter of horseflesh. Mr. Thacker intends to visit all the colonies, and I believe [illegible] Government seems to think that Australia should be able to provide horses at a much cheaper [illegible] than they do at the present time. Mr. Thacker will have an opportunity of judging for himself and those whom he represents; but he must not hastily form conclusions. It is rumoured that a statement has been made to the effect that horses purchased here for the Indian market cost the buyers from £1 10s. to £4 a head. This is a fallacy, for the horses that are usually forwarded to India can always command much higher prices, and they do. I have seen Indian buyers paying from £15 to £30 for animals of the necessary stamp. At times they get them much cheaper, but what with paddocking, shipping, and groomage fees, to say nothing of the numbers that are lost on the voyage, they each represent a nice little sum by the time they reach their destination.

Purchasing for the Indian market has begun again, and Mr. Yuille, on behalf of Mr. S. M. Bagot, of South Australia, has disposed of a splendid lot of 72 well-bred horses, to Messrs. Lawler and Warren for the Indian market. They are by Fazzoletto, and report speaks in the highest terms of them. They are three and four-year-olds, and come from some of Mr. Bagot's best mares. There ought to be some good carriage[illegible] in this lot, but many of your readers who have [illegible] considerable experience of Australian horses, will, no doubt, be surprised to hear that Sir H. [illegible], the Governor of New South Wales, and no mean judge of horseflesh, stated at the Hawkesbury Agricultural Show dinner a short time ago, that he had never seen a really good pair of carriage-horses in Ceylon or India, that there was not a really good pair in Melbourne, and that only one or two good pairs were to be found in Sydney. He advised the breeders to turn their attention to this class of horses, for which such long prices [illegible] given in England; but I think at present too few of [illegible] business can afford a really first-class teams or tandems; the farmers and squatters prefer their [illegible] often seen driving his [illegible] Sir H. Robinson is more [illegible] village.

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